INSURANCE
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REGD. NO. B 1765.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
The credit for this belongs to our people.
14

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XIX NO. 121— BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 25, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA

IS IT TO BE PEACE OR WAR?

WHITEHALL CONSULTS SIMLA.

Mahatma Gandhi To Visit Simla Again?

NEED TO STRENGTHEN HIS HANDS.

AHMEDABAD, May 24.

Mr. Mahadev Desai, Mr. Gandhi's Secretary, writing in today's "Navjiwan" says that Mr. Gandhi visited Simla recently for discussing problems arising out of the Truce Terms and he might visit Simla again with the same object, but then it will be decided whether there is to be war or peace.

Sardar Vallabhai Patel who arrived here this morning from Bardoli, will return to Surat tonight. There he will meet Mr. Gandhi to-morrow morning and immediately both will proceed to Bardoli.—A. P.

RESUMPTION OF R. T. C. DISCUSSIONS

Willingdon To Submit Report To Benn

RUGBY, May 24.

Further arrangements in connection with the resumption of the work of the Federal Structure Committee of the Indian Round Table Conference are the subject of consultation between the Secretary for India, Mr. Wedgwood Benn, and the Viceroy Lord Willingdon.

The results of the Viceroy's enquiries in this regard will be sent on to London as soon as they are complete.—B. O. W.

Need To Strengthen Mahatma's Hands.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

CALICUT, May 21.

Mr. B. Shiva Rao, M.A., the well-known Labour leader of Madras and a delegate to the last Round Table Conference, delivered a lecture on the "Task before us" at the local Town Hall on Monday evening. Mr. M. S. Rama Iyer presided.

THANKS TO THE MAGNETIC MAHATMA.

Mr. Shiva Rao said that he was one of those who believed that their fight was practically over. When he was in England last year, he felt that a radical change had taken place in the British attitude towards India. Many people in Britain were eager to know about the political agitation in India and many yet wanted to know more particulars about Gandhiji. The volume of opinion was in favour of granting immediate Dominion Status to India in spite of the intense campaign of the Beaverbrook-Rothermere press which wielded a circulation of 15 millions. Mr. Shiva Rao emphasised that this change in attitude was entirely due to the magnetic personality of Mahatma Gandhi. Proceeding, Mr. Shiva Rao referred to the great publicity that had been given in America to the proceedings of the Indian Round Table Conference and of the various lathi charges and other features of the Indian political agitation. Mr. Shiva Rao also referred to Mr. Ambedkar's speech at the Conference where the latter said that the problem of untouchability was exploited for the purpose of dividing the country.

INSPITE OF ANTI-INDIAN PROPAGANDA.

With regard to the present situation, Mr. Shiva Rao urged the great need for strengthening the hands of Mahatma Gandhi in respect of the Hindu-Muslim question and said that if a settlement was reached, no British Government would care to deny the united Congress demand. The speaker then referred to the recent public utterance of Lord Irwin in England. Lord Irwin held a unique position both among the Labour and Conservative Parties. He hoped that India would get complete power within the next year in spite of the virulent anti-Indian propaganda.

NOT BY BURMANS.

Referring to Burma, Mr. Shiva Rao said that the cry for separation was raised not by Burmans, but by Britain and France for developing their naval forces in the East. After dealing at great length on the Congress resolution on Fundamental Rights, Mr. Shiva Rao concluded his lecture.

At Home To Mahatma In Nainital.

NAINI TAL, May 23.

Last evening the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Srivatsava gave an at home in honour of Mahatma and Mrs. Gandhi.—A. P.

KERALA ORTHODOXY'S ON THE MOVE.

—:o:—

Jail Returned Volunteer's Ordeal

MADE TO WEAR LANCS DHOTIE AND GO ROUND TEMPLE!

(From Our Correspondent).

CALICUT, May 21.

Apropos of Mr. K. F. Nariman's exhortion to the people of Kerala to throw away some of their crude social and domestic customs, a very interesting incident has just taken place. Among the Nambudiries, the orthodox Brahmin community of Malabar, it is a custom to put a ban on the social privileges and movements of those members of the community who happen to go to jail. In the last Satyagraha campaign, many Nambudiries took part and went to jail. One N. P. Rama Pisharody a Nambudiri volunteer belonging to Mr. C. Rajagoppalachariar's volunteer batch, has just returned to Malabar after a jail sentence of over six months. The elders of the orthodox community put a ban on the social liberties of Sjt. Pisharody according to their usual custom. One elderly Nambudiri wanted Sjt. Pisharody to arrange a purification ceremony. This over, some others thought Sjt. Pisharody had not done enough to get himself purified. So they made him wear Lancashire mull cloth (dhotie) and go round the temple a certain number of times in order to have his sins wiped out!

FIRE DESTROYS 150 HOUSES

300 Persons Homeless

RANGOON, May 23.

Owing to a serious fire at Letmagone, Yenangyaung, two days ago, nearly 150 houses were destroyed, rendering over 300 people homeless. The cause of the fire is still unknown.—A.P.

MUSSOLINI THROWN DOWN FROM HIS HORSE

—:o:—

Receives Minor Injuries In The Face

LONDON, May 23.

Rome.—Mussolini was slightly injured, during his customary morning ride. His horse after a very high jump fell on its knees. The Duce was thrown and received minor injuries on the face.

They were promptly treated and Mussolini was able to receive a delegation of Bulgarian gymnasts shortly afterwards.—Reuter.

CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE.

—:o:—

To Meet On June 9.

AHMEDABAD, May 24.

A meeting of the Working Committee of the Congress is announced to be held on the 9th June in Bombay. The time and place of meeting will be announced later.

GUJERAT PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

—:o:—

Mr. Vallabhai Patel Re-Elected President.

AHMEDABAD, May 24.

At the annual general meeting of the Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee held to-day, Mr. Vallabhai Patel was re-elected President.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPAL LOANS.

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, May 24.

The Ahmedabad Municipality has decided to raise a loan of Rs. 15 lakhs for the construction of asphalt roads and another loan of Rs. 5 lakhs for the extension of the electric lighting system.—A. P.

WHAT IS DHENKANAL SYSTEM?

—:o:—

States People Compelled To Do "Bethi".

PALACE BEING BUILT BY "BETHI"?

(From A Correspondent.)

CUTTACK, May 20.

The daily "Samaj" of Cuttack under date 20th May, 1931, writes (Dhenkanal is one of the Orissa States. The matter following is concerning that State).

Just to keep watch over 40 elephants in the Garh people from Kantamalia are dragged out as *bethi*. The royal *fiat* has gone out that one who will go out as *bethi* must serve for one month. Srinanda Bhutia is the *Bethi* Sardar. He is the *peskar* of the Raja. Though a little rain has fallen, the subjects cannot go out to till the soil; for they can not free themselves from *bethi*. People cannot pay taxes for want of sale of paddy. The *Pans* (untouchables), Pathans, and peons are harassing people for collection of taxes.

WHAT IS DHENKANAL SYSTEM?

From 28th of last month *Bethi* has begun for the marriage ceremony of the Pattayet, the Raja's brother. Even where there are ten people, the order of Nanda Bhutia, the *Behti* Sardar is that they must supply fifteen *bethis*. In case of non-compliance, the *Sarbarakar* is fined from rupees five to ten.

For this Nanda Peshkar people from Mangalpur to Dhargandia are working on *bethi* to make bricks, and are bringing wood for brick kilns. Six pice coppers is the wage given. If real wages are asked for they are paid according to Dhenkanal system! (What is this system hinted at? The translator cannot understand—Does it mean corporal punishment?) The *Udapata* nonza has been made *patta* in the name of the wife of the Peskar. People are compelled to do *bethi*. They are being paid about one anna per day as maintenance.

PALACE BUILT BY "BETHI"

The power of license to export paddy and rice is in the hands of the Raja himself. But *de facto* Nanda Peshkar is in charge. The rate of license per bag of paddy is eight annas and of rice one rupee. Besides this, two annas extra is being charged. A palace is being built at Simlia. It looks from the beginning as if two lakhs of rupees will be needed to construct the building. Most of this work is being done on *bethi*. Roads are being built by *bethi* of people from Gaundia, Chandrasikharpur, Ghandamunda etc.

RIOTING IN ESSEN

—:o:—

COMMUNIST & UNEMPLOYED MEETINGS BANNED

LONDON, May 23.

Berlin.—Following twenty-four hours rioting at Essen, in which two men were killed and many injured, all public meetings by Communists and unemployed have been banned in the city.

The trouble started at a mass meeting of Workers' Athletic Association on Thursday evening. Rioting continued until last night.

The mob smashed windows, attempted to plunder shops and placed blocks of stones across roads in order to hold up police cars. Efforts of police to restore order were further hampered by darkness, as the rioters smashed all street lamps.—Reuter.

RAJKOT STATE COTTON MILLS

—:o:—

His Highness the Thakor Saheb of Rajkot, with the assent of the State Council, has been pleased to appoint Messrs. Kasturbhai Lalbhai & Co. of Ahmedabad as Managing Agents of the Rajkot State Cotton mills in recognition of their long services to the Mills.—A. P.

Starving Shroffs Before Piles Of Currency Notes!

MR. JAMNADAS MEHTA'S INDICTMENT OF RETRENCHMENT

Devastating State Of Unemployment In India

That the problem of unemployment was far more acute and devastating in India than in any part of the world was the statement made by Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, presiding over the eighth annual general meeting of the Currency Association, a Union of Government employees working in the Currency Department, Bombay, which was held in the C. J. Hall on Saturday afternoon.

STAGGERING FIGURES.

He said that the figure of unemployment in India would be run beyond 4 crores, which was staggering in comparision to England, America and Soviet Russia. He urged the Government not to make the problem of unemployment still more acute by bringing down the retrenchment axe heavily upon the poorly paid subordinate officers in all the Government departments.

The meeting was largely attended. Among those who sent messages of sympathy and wishing success to the object of the meeting were: Messrs. N. C. Kelkar, A. G. Gray, S. A. Brelvi, V. L. Mehta, J. W. Kelly, formerly Deputy Controller of Currency and Hon. Mr. B. K. Basu.

THE AXE.

Mr. S. C. Joshi, the Honorary Secretary of the Association in proposing Mr. Jamnadas Mehta to the chair said that they had met this year in a tense atmosphere. The axe of retrenchment was hanging not only over their heads but over all the departments of the Government in the country. In about two or three days' time the Retrenchment Committee would hold a meeting at Simla. It was therefore necessary for them to widen their activities and take concerted action.

NEED FOR ORGANISATION.

There was need for a central body of Government employees and recently they had formed a Federation of Government employees and the speaker as Secretary of that body had already written to the Chairman of the Retrenchment Committee and also to the Finance Member requesting information as to what were the proposals of the Government and stating that the employees should be given an opportunity to place their proposals with a view to effect saving, if saving was necessary.

THEIR PROBLEM.

In the course of his presidential address Mr. Jamnadas Mehta thanked the Association for unanimously electing him as the Chairman for the current year and observed that their problem was the problem of all Government employees whether Provincial or Central. It would be a very good and proper thing for them to have a Federation which will co-ordinate the activities of the Unions of all Government employees for the purpose of representing their grievances better.

PECULIAR POSITION.

A Government employee was in a peculiarly difficult position. Most of the Government employees except those in the railways were not allowed to work in the trade Union movement except so far as their own Union were concerned. The speaker did not know whether this practice was in consonnance with the practice prevailing on other parts of the world.

THE TRAGEDY.

The speaker then referred to the efforts of the Association in voicing their grievances in the Legislative Assembly, which resulted in the appointment of a Committee. The terms of reference of this Committee were not as wide as they perhaps desired but the recommendations of this Committee opened the eyes of the Government who till then maintained that there were no grievances in the Currency Department. The injustice done to shroffs working in this department "who saw mountains of currency notes in the office and were starving in their houses" were brought to light and the recommendations of this Committee were favourable to the shroff. But if the proposed retrenchment came "it will take away much more than it will confer on the poor shroffs."

DEVASTATING STATE.

He urged that the retrenchment should not affect the poorly paid subordinate officers in Government departments and especially those who drew salaries of Rs. 100 and less. He referred to the devastating unemployment problem which this country was faced with and added that Government should not make this problem more acute. He himself was moving Bombay Municipality to take some responsibility in the matter of unemployment.

The annual report was adopted. A number of resolutions one of proposal of Government to effect a 10 per cent cut in all departments were passed.

INDIANS AS "EXPOITERS" IN BURMA.

Reason Why They Are "Hated."

RANGOON, May 23.

Presiding over the third session of the Burma Provincial Hindu Conference which opened here today, Mrs. Sarala DDevi Chaudarani in the course of her presidential address said that after Burma became part of British India, Indians appeared for the first time in the role of exploiters in Burma.

WHY INDIANS ARE HATED.

So hatred for Indians grew with the hatred for British arms and the cry for separation from India arose. Yet, the farseeing among the Burmese nation still read salvation in keeping up the connection and ruin in severance.

It was not for Indians of India to say one way or the other, but the matter must be left to the self-determination of the Burmese themselves.

Referring to the task of the Hindu Conference in Burma, she said that service and self-dedication would be, only "raison d'etre" of the combination of Hindus into a Hindu Sabha in Burma. An air of superiority combined with complete ignorance of the country's history and its people, or want of acquaintance with its art, and literature, unsociability, untouchability or desertion of Burmese wives and their children—all these were things that the Hindu Sabha should guard its members or their compatriots against in Burma while rendering help for bettering the conditions of those who were sojourners in the country.

Longstaying Hindus should become devoted citizens of the land of their adoption and remain in intimate and sympathetic touch with the aspirations of the people. Referring to the present rebellion, she said that the misguided Burmese rebels were no doubt wrecking their vengeance on Indians partly out of spite for British rule. Governors of British blood would be playing a manly game if they sent out British troops only to meet those rebels and did not use Indian soldiers as swordhands to cut or be cut off.—A.P.

BURMA REBELLION

Many Indians Wounded

RANGOON, May 23.

Besides several reports of dacoities in Tharrawaddy, Insein, Henzada, Thayetmyo and Hanthawaddy, Upper Chindwin reports that tattooing is going on in some areas. Attacks on Indians are also reported from Pyapon and Hanthawaddy. One Tamilian was speared to death in Kayan Township, while five were wounded at Pyapon.

ENCOUNTER WITH REBELS.

A fresh encounter of the Burma Rifles with 200 rebels armed with local made guns and carbines is reported from Thayetmyo in thick jungle in Mindon Township, resulting in two rebels being killed and one small local made cannon being seized. The Crown forces suffered one casualty, one Subadar being shot through the chest and killed.—A.P.

HUNGER-STRIKING SECRETARY OF RIVAL C. C.

Gandhiji's Advice Ignored.

LUCKNOW, May 23.

Apropos the formation of a rival Congress Committee, its invalidation by the Provincial Congress Committee and the hungerstrike of the Secretary for the first named committee, the following telegrams have been exchanged between Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, President of the District Congress Committee, Lucknow and Mahatma Gandhi:—

From Mr. Mohanlal Saxena:—"Jagannath Gupta, Secretary of Congress Committee declared illegal by Provincial Congress fasting four days for settlement with valid Committee. This committee still functions. Please wire instructions and advise hungerstrikers."

From Gandhiji:—"Hungerstrike seems wholly unnecessary. Right or wrong everybody should submit to decision of superior committees."

Mahatma Gandhi's telegram was duly communicated to Mr. Jagannath Gupta, but he refused to abide by Gandhiji's advice. The message was also communicated to Dr. Sahai, who resigned the Presidentship of the new Committee since he did not agree with the methods adopted by that Committee.—A. P.

NEXT NATIONAL CONGRESS.

To Be Held At Puri.

PURI May 23.

It has been finally decided that the next session of the National Congress shall meet at Puri.—A. P

European Association And Indian Question

It is understood that a Conference of branches of the European Association will be held in Calcutta in June. A preliminary list of important points for consideration at this conference has been submitted to all branches, together with brief notes explaining the differences between the Simon Commission's Report, the Government of India's despatch and the Association's policy.—A. P.

NATIONAL FLAG HAULED DOWN

—:o:—

From Allahabad Senate House.

U. P. GOVT.'S NEW ORDERS

ALLAHABAD, May 24.

Congress flags flying over the Senate House and hostels attached to the Allahabad University have all been removed and a notice has been issued by the Registrar by order of the Vice-Chancellor saying that on account of a communication received from Government, it will no longer be possible for any flag to fly over buildings connected with the University and students shall be regarded as being prepared to accept this as a settled fact.—A. P.

RECEPTION TO "SENAPATI" BHAPAT.

A public reception will be accorded to Senapati Bapat by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee on his arrival by the Gujarat Mail at the Dadar B. B. C. I. Rly. Station on Tuesday, the 26th instant.

A public meeting will also be held at 6-30 p.m. same day at the Congress House. Sjt. K. F. Nariman will preside.

NEW PUNJAB CONSPIRACY

—:o:—

Two Young Men Brought To Lahore

LAHORE, May 24.

Two young men, Hansraj and Hiralal, who were arrested at Sahadara (see yesterday's Lahore message) have been brought to Lahore.

Arms and explosives are alleged to have been recovered from Hansraj's house.—A. P.

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR.

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Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee One

for First Fifteen Words

One Anna

For each Additional Word.

Terms:—CASH with Order.

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for. Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number. ... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant

WANTED HEADMASTER AND ASSISTANT Teachers. Graduates and Undergraduates for High School at Jafarabad, Kathiawar. Only experienced teachers, need apply stating full qualifications, salary, etc., to Secretary, care of Post Box No. 5012 Bombay 9.
A R 5098

WANTED—EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER as personal assistant, knowing correspondence, accounts, filing and all office routines (French and Science essential) (2) Office Bearer: Both for Government Department. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 1,200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 5103

WANTED in Ahmedabad—Young man, strong in English, to work as AGENT. Starting salary Rs. 60. Two month's probation. Particulars on application. Apply stating age, qualification, etc., to Box No. 938, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3081

WANTED—AGENTS for booking orders in the hand made clothes of various varieties such as coatings shirtings, etc. For further particulars apply to the MANAGER, Swarajiya hand loom works, Chovva, P. O. (N. Malabar.)
A R 5099

WANTED—a capable SAW-DOCTOR. Thorough knowledge of Band-Saws and Band-sawing Machines very essential. One who could undertake charge need only apply in writing stating previous experience and qualifications and salary wanted. THE MANAGER, Sewree Saw Mills, Bombay 15.
A R5061

WANTED—CANDIDATES for ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, opening at Bombay. Preparation for London City and Guilds examination. Rail fare paid. Prospectus on -/2/- stamps—TECHNICAL INSTITUTE OF INDIA, LTD., Delhi.
A R5070

WANTED—AGENTS for a well-known free Insurance Scheme for Bombay, having past experience of this line. Apply immediately stating qualification along with testimonials, if any, to Box No. 935, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 3077

WANTED—GENERAL, SPECIAL and CHIEF AGENTS on handsome commission and some organisers on pay Rs. 50 to Rs. 200 according to capacity throughout India & Burma for the KAMALA ASSURANCE LTD., doing cheap Insurance Business with unique privileges. Particulars from the MANAGING AGENTS, 32-D, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
A

Medical

"GARBHA-BANDHU"—Guaranteed sure cure for sterility, unfailing remedy for sure pregnancy and safe delivery: Rs. 15/8. DIRECTOR, WONDER-WORKING STAR HOUSE, Jamnagar.
R3038

Wanted

HEIGHT INCREASED—Wanted—Candidates between the age of 10 to 45 to increase their height from 2 to 3 inches within two months. Success guaranteed. Particulars against an anna stamp. Director, The Scientific Institute, Amritsar.
A R5050B

Educational

FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opposite Thakkar Brothers, near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M W5.

THE NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE, Bombay No. 8, will be re-opened after Summer Vacation on 10th June, 1931. Applications for Admission will be received upto 5th June, 1931; only limited number of Students will be admitted. Matriculates of any recognised University are eligible for admission. For further particulars apply with stamps for reply to the Principal.
M 3049

ACCOUNTANCY THROUGH POST—Wanted: Ambitious persons, desiring to become efficient and high Salaried Bookkeepers and Accountants. Five months expert training by post. Success at the L.C.C. and other competition Exam. guaranteed. Apply for the prospectus today: The INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL SYNDICATE, Regd. Amritsar.
A R5050A

WANTED STUDENTS.—No matter where you live or what you do, we can mawe you an ACCOUNTANT for P. W. D., Railway, Municipal, Dist. Boards, Mercantile services, etc. Splendid Prospects for our students. Apply for free Prospectus No. 168B and Calendar to the REGISTRAR, THE INDIA SCHOOL OF ACCOUNTANCY, Post Box 2020, CALCUTTA.

Profession

CONSULT MAHMOUD BEY, Egyptian Spiritualist, Taj Mahal Hotel Room No. 221. For five Rupees he will answer three questions written by you on paper, you will receive written answers in a wonderful manner on your paper while retained in your possession with correct predictions.
F

AMERICAN COTTON CHEAPEST, Best and Guaranteed Daily Two special figures tips for full week with strong Monday, Tuesday Doubling for Rupee one only, issued every Monday. Why pay heavy fees on rotten tips? Our Sunrise Monthly Forecasts sample copy for anna two only. Professor SPENCER (certified American Cotton Expert) 15, Bastion Road, near Excelsior Cinema. Our cent per cent. daily one special guaranteed figure Rupees Five.
P R 5102

EARN thousands monthly through New York Cotton Specialist Professor Shroff's one sure New York Cotton figure calculated by American Astrological system daily correct result opposite "Pigeonstand" Mint Road, near G. P. O.
R 5096

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

THE ANGLES' INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.,

NOTICE

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that the services of Mr. Shamrao G. Badry, who used to work as our Branch Manager at Hubli have been suspended. Any premium or money due to the Company should not be hereafter paid to the above gentleman and if done to the contrary it will be at his own risk and responsibility.
R. N. RUSTOGY,
Secretary.
R5097

Public Notices

THE PRABHAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Prabhat Insurance Company Limited will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Yusuf Building, Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay on TUESDAY, the 2nd June, 1931 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business.

1. To receive and adopt the Directors Report and Audited Accounts as at 31st March, 1931.
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration
and
4. To transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 26th May, 1931, to 9th June, 1931, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
PARAKRAM & CO.,
Secretaries & Managers.
Bombay, 14th May, 1931.
3044

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 29th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (Muharram), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.
J. G. RIDLAND,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 19th May, 1931.
3036

THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL BOARDING SCHOOL AND LAW AND MEDICAL FUND.

APPLICATIONS WILL BE ACCEPTED TILL 31ST MAY, 1931.

VACANCIES of Free, Half-Free and Paying Boarders shall be filled up in June next from high caste Hindu Students desirous of prosecuting their studies for B.A., B.Sc. and B.Com. degrees.

(a) FREE BOARDERS:—According to the vacancies available, free boarders will be elected, who will be provided with board, lodging, clothes, books; College and University fees free.

(b) HALF-FREE BOARDERS:—A certain number will be kept as half free boarders who will pay in advance Rs. 125 per term in return for which they will be provided similarly as Free Boarders.

(c) PAYING BOARDERS:—Paying Boarders are provided with only board and lodging on payment of Rs. 150 per term. In respect of these boarders, the first term runs from 15th June, and the second term begins on 10th November, and ends on 15th April.

LAW and MEDICAL FUND:—A certain number of Scholarships will be awarded to Hindu students studying for Law and Medicine, preference being given to Bhatia students.

For printed forms of application and of rules and regulations, apply with particulars as to birth date, examination passed last, and course of studies to be taken up enclosing one anna postal stamp to the SECRETARY, G. T. CHARITIES, 162, Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.
2944

Tender.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE

TENDERS (1) for the work of constructing a temporary chawl consisting of 30 rooms including W.Cs. and baths &c., at Stable Street and (2) the work of constructing additional living rooms &c., in the 7th Kamatipura Bullock Stable premises will be received up to 1 p.m. (B.T.) on Monday, the 1st day of June, 1931.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed with the description of the tender.

Forms of contract, specification &c., will be issued to anyone deputed to receive them on payment of Rs. 5/- by the Undersigned who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

K. N. MODAK,
Ag. City Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 23rd May, 1931.
3048

Amusements.

THE EXCELSIOR
To-day at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
ALL-TALKING COMEDY
CHECK AND DOUBLE CHECK
Featuring
AMOS AND ANDY

THE EMPIRE
To-day at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
The Fascinating Love Drama
THE BAD ONE
Featuring
DOLORES DEL RIO and EDMUND LOWE

THE EMPRESS
To-day at 6-30 and 10 p m.
The "Beau Geste" of the Air
THE DAWN PATROL
Featuring RICHARD BARTHELMESS, DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS Jr. and all star cast

OPERA HOUSE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
DOMESTIC TROUBLES
Featuring
CLYDE COOK, LOUISE FAZENDA
How to be happy though married

Public Notices

S. S. "YAMAGATA MARU."

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed that she has arrived on 23rd May from Japan via wayports and been berthed in Victoria Dock No. 8. No survey on damaged cargo will be held unless a written application is received by us within seven days from the date of discharge and prior to the removal of goods from the Lading Shed.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Legal Notices

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1282 of 1928.

KHIMCHAND NAROTAM BHAVSAR, of Bombay Jain Inhabitant, Colour Merchant, residing at Motishaw's Oart Love Lane, Byculla without the Fort of Bombay .... Plaintiff.

versus.

MANEKLAL PREMCHAND and (2) AMARCHAND KALLIANCHAND, both of Bombay Jain Inhabitants the former a share broker and the latter a jeweller residing at Love Lane, Byculla and Sheikh Memon Street, respectively, without the Fort of Bombay Receivers in suit No. 82 of 1918 ..... Defendants.

Whereas by a decree made in the above suit on the 12th day of August, 1930, it was ordered that the plaintiff do pay to the defendants all their costs of this suit when taxed and noted in the margin of the said decree.

And whereas by a warrant of attachment of moveable property dated the 12th and 17th days of December, 1930, the following moveable property, namely, sliding cupboards, cupboards, chairs, typewriter, clock, glass cupboard, writing tables, wooden boxes, bottles of aniline colours, a pair of scales, One stove, ladders, a machine &c., was attached.

Now notice is hereby given that the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of a warrant for sale of moveable property, dated the 8th day of April, 1931, sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 18th day of June, 1931, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in a godown at Love Lane, Hathi Bag, outside the Fort, and on the following day at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the place of residence of the abovenamed plaintiff at Love Lane, Byculla, outside the Fort of Bombay, the aforesaid moveable property or so much of it as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of taxed costs due under the said decree, costs of previous and of this execution together with Sheriff's poundage.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the Sheriff of Bombay or at the office of Messrs. Dastur and Co., defendants' attorneys, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 19th day of May, 1931.
PHEROZESHAH J. MURZBAN,
Sheriff of Bombay.
3043

SAMPLE FREE
SULOCHANA BRAHMI OIL
(Registered)
Most wonderful Brain cooler and Hair Tonic. Sample free on application.
REDKAR AGENCY, Bombay 4.

RIALTO TALKIES
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
MORE AMUSING THAN "THEY HAD TO SEE PARIS"
His Latest All-Talking FOX MOVIETONE COMEDY.
WILL ROGERS in SO THIS IS LONDON
A picture that proves We are all Brothers Under the skin
Also
COMPLETE RECORD OF THE F. A.
CUP FINAL 1931
AT WEMBLY
Western Electric Talkie Equipment.

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF AFRICAN COTTON.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 1-45 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction in Messrs. Khimji Damji and Co.'s godown No. H.114 Sewree Cotton Depot, on account of the concerned:

4 full pressed bales African cotton, A. R. Kampala quality, (damaged by salt water).

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT OUR ROOMS.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO VALUABLE FURNISHED BUNGALOWS AT MAHABLESHWAR, KNOWN AS "THE ROSARY" AND "OCTAGON."

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1666 of 1930 (H. H. Wadia and another vs. Hormusji Sorabji Dubash and others) and pursuant to the Court's Order dated the 19th May 1931, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 17th June next at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

All that piece of Leasehold land together with two furnished bungalows and out-houses standing thereon situate on Mahableshwar Hill, and known as "The Rosary" and "Octagon" and admeasuring about 30 gunthas and bounded on the East by Public Road, on the West by the road going to St. James' Cottage, on the North by the property bearing Revision Survey No. 103 and footpath and on the South by Public Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai, Attorneys for the Court Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
123, Medows St. Fort. Bombay.

TO LOVERS OF WORKS OF ART AND CURIOS.
SALE OF A VALUABLE ARTISTICALLY DESIGNED DRAWING-ROOM SUITE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and CO., will, under instructions from Messrs. Little and Co., Attorneys for the Administrator of the estate of Mr. R. H. Gahagan, deceased, sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th May, 1931, at 3-30 P. M. at their Sale Room.

One Drawing Room Suite in 11 pieces comprising 1 high back sofa, 2 arm-chairs, 6 occasional chairs, 1 chest of drawers and 1 full-size portrait frame: all fully inlaid in floral and conventional designs with Mother of Pearl, Ivory bands, and silver wire and set with carved bead panels; upholstered in silver brocade.

Will be on view a week previous to sale.

Private offers will be considered before the sale by the undersigned.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

THE CAPITOL To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Her Most Thrilling Talkie!
JOAN Crawford

in Bayard Veiller's stage smash "Within the Law," now the Talk of the Talkies!
PAID
A Metro Goldwyn-Mayer ALL TALKING PICTURE
WITH
ROBERT ARMSTRONG
MARIE PREVOST
A Sam Wood production
IS LOVE GREATER THAN REVENGE?

PATHE 6-30 & 10.
MAT: THURSDAY & FRIDAY AT 4.
THE FIRST
GRAND OPERA
IN
SOUND PICTURES
PAGLIACCI
A Colossal Musical Spectacle
Famous Opera Company of 150 Voices.
Symphony Orchestra of 150 Musicians.
ALSO
Pathe Gazette-Song Sketch-Audio Review.

NOW IT IS RUNNING
NOW IT IS RUNNING.
IMPERIAL MOVIE-TONE'S FIRST TREMENDOUS TOPICAL SUCCESS.
MAHATMA GANDHI AFTER TRUCE
The only man in the world who thinks twenty-four hours of his country—An apostle of peace whose very name stirs up thoughts that lie too deep for tongue.
MAHATMA GANDHI
WILL DELIVER HIS MESSAGE IN PERSON.
SEE AND HEAR HIM
You will also see Sardar Gopaldas, Shrimati Bhaktiba, Shrimati Kasturba, Shrimati Mirabahen (Miss Slade), Mahadeva Desai and others.
ALSO
Saraswati Film Company's Splendid Production
THE VALIANT ANGEL
OR
CHITOD-KI-VIRANGNA
Featuring
Miss MADHURI and Miss YAKBAL.
CINEMA MAJESTIC,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.,
SATARA
Fifth Valuation Out
New BONUS per thousand per Annum.
Endowment Rs. 20
and
Whole Life Rs. 25/-
No other Company of the same age in India can show equal results.
For Agency and other particulars please apply:
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By Learning Practically or by Post from Factory Experts and Graduates, those varieties of best and cheapest Soaps (Even Rs. 3/8 per 82 pounds) which are so highly praised by Judges, Magistrates, Chairmans, etc. Many Soap Teachers and Factory Proprietors of India, Burma and Ceylon are our pupils. Ten times fee refunded if failure. Detail free from:—
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(Regd. by India Govt.)
Saidpur (Rangpur), BENGAL

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Trade & Finance.

—:o:—

EXPECTATION OF 6½ P. C. NEW RUPEE LOAN

Money Market Firm On Large Sales Of T. Bills

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

MONEY.

Cash funds were in demand upto Wednesday with the rate for war loans ruling as high as 6-1/2 per cent. On Thursday,however,the rate ceased temporarily to 5 per cent on treasury bill maturities, but closed at 5-1/2 per cent. Apprehending a rise in the allotment rate of three and six months usuance bills and a fall in the Imperial Bank of India rate, which however did not materialise, there was a rush for treasury bill purchases and nearly Rs. 6 crores bills were sold during the week against which there were maturities only to the tune of Rs. 129 lacs. On top Government contracted Rs. 5 crores of currency by transferring gold of an equivalent amount from the Paper Currency Reserve to the Gold Standard Reserve in India. The total contraction of currency since the beginning of April aggregate Rs. 12 crores, of which Rs. 3 crores was effected against rupee securities. A part of the recent contraction has been offset by issue of currency against gold tendered to Government. The trade demand has increased by Rs. 149.11 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One month 5-1/4 per cent. two months 5 per cent, three months 4-8/4 per cent and six months 4-1/4 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as on 15th May 1931 shows an increase of Rs. 345.43 lacs in the cash balance of the Bank which now stands at Rs. 15,22,46,000 as compared with Rs 15.44 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 18.12, an increase of 3.37 per cent over last week. Loans and Inland bills discounted are down by Rs. 3.51 lakhs and by Rs. 9.03 lakhs, while Cash credits have increased by Rs. 84.89 lakhs. Government deposits show a substantial increase of Rs. 478.82 lakhs to Rs 15.25 crores, probably due to excess of treasury bill renewals over maturities, while Other deposits have declined by Rs. 79.10 lakhs to Rs. 67.18 crores. The Bank rate stands unchanged at 7 per cent.

GILT-EDGED MARKET.

The gilt-edged market ruled fairly steady although the turnover was restricted. The issue of a new 6 per cent India sterling loan maturing 1933-34 had little effect on local rates, since it did not come as a surprise to the market and the new had already been discounted. 3-1/2 per cent. Paper firmed after mid-month settlement on speculative purchases and after reaching Rs 62-10 dropped to Rs. 62-7 on selling orders from Calcutta. 5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan further improved to Rs. 101-9, 1933 to Rs. 100-2, 1935 to Rs. 96 and 1939-44 to Rs. 94. per cent. short-term bonds due 1931 and 1932 were placed at Rs. 100-6 and Rs. 101-3. 1933-36 loan is quoted at a premium of 3 annas. 6-1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan maintained the level of Rs. 104-11. 4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan was a bit steady at Rs. 75-1 and 1934-37 loan improved to Rs. 89-10 4-1/2 per cent. 1955-60 loan eased slightly to Rs 82-8, while 1934 bonds improved to Rs. 95-1.

NEW RUPEE LOAN.

The attention of the market is generally focussed on the new rupee loan to be shortly issued and various conjectures have been made as to its duration and rate of interest. Any issue yielding less than about 6-1/4 per cent. will not find favour with the market, since conditions which necessitated at 6 per cent. issue last year still exist and in addition the tax on incomes hae been increased substantially ranging from 20 to 3 per cent.

STERLING LOAN

In a press communique dated the 20th instant, the Government of India announced the issue of a 6 per cent. India Sterling loan of £10 million repayable at par on the 15th December 1934 if not redeemed previously on December 15, 1933. Subscription lists will be closed on or before Thursday the 21st May 1931.

Interest will be paid half yearly on 15th June and 15th December A first payment of £3 per £100 bonds being a first half year's interest will be made on 15th December 1931. The issue price of Rs. 100 is payable as follows: On application £5 per cent. on Tuesday the 2nd June £50 per cent. and on Friday the 3rd July £45 per cent. Instalments may be paid in full after allotment under discount at the rate of £2 per cent per annum.

In order to secure opportunity for residents in India to subscribe to the loan, arrangements have been made to transmit applications lodged with the Imperial Bank to its London office by immediate cable.

The proceeds of the loan will be used for capital expenditure on railways in India and for general purposes.

The Government of India were obliged to issue this loan as they had not been able to remit anything to the Home Treasury since the fiscal year began, excepting the recent transfers made from the Paper Currency Reserve. Normally Government are able to obtain remittances by open market purchases during the busy season (December to April) and little reliance can be placed upon the slack season. This year the busy season is almost over without Government having obtained and sterling and much less can they expect to get during the monsoon months.

Although the loan bears the popular rate of interest, viz. 6 per cent., besides being short dated, its reception in the London market will depend upon how the average British investor views the political situation in India. Judged by the international standard of money rates, 6 per cent. would seem high, but the Government of India could not expect to raise a loan under 6 per cent. and even at the level, it will be surprising if subscriptions for the full amount are received taking into consideration the political situation and consequent want of popular confidence. Furthermore, the last India sterling loan bearing 5-1/2 per cent interest is quoted at about £95, which is 2 points below the issue price and thus yields over 6 per cent. The Government of India had also to bear in mind the maturity of 5-1/2 per cent. India stock of about +15 million in January 1932 and it would have been inexpedient for them to risk a failure of this loan by offering a slightly lower rate of interest as it would have an adverse effect on future issue.

TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of nine, six and three months treasury bills were opened on Tuesday the 19th May. Total amounts offered were Rs. 32,25,000. Rs. 87,00,000 and Rs. 2,64,50,000 respectively. Tenders for nine months at Rs. 98-3-6 and above were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. Tenders for three monhths bill at Rs. 98-8-9 above were acdepted in full. Lower teanders were rejected. Tenders for threemonths bills at Rs. 98-8-9 and above were accepted in full and those of Rs. 98-8-6 were allotted approximately 90 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amounts of accepted tenders for nine, six and three months bills were Rs. 17,25,000, Rs. 35,00,000 and Rs. 1,47,45,000 respectively. The average rates of accepted tenders for nine, six and three months bills were Rs. 5-0-8, Rs. 4-15-0 and Rs. 5-13-6 per annum respectively.

Intermediate nine, six and three months treasury bills will be issued from Wednesday the 20th May to Saturday the 23rd May at Rs. 96-4-6, Rs. 97-9-6 and Rs. 98-9-0 per cent. respectively. Intermediate nine, six and three months treasury bills sold from 13th to 18th May amounted to Rs. 68,00,000, Rs. 1,23,00,00 and Rs. 1,95,50,000 respectively.

Tenders for nine, six and three months bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Monday the 25th May. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Wednesday the 27th May. Other conditions are as usual.

The currency statement of the 15th instant shows an increase of Rs. 106 lakhs in notes in circulation which now amount to Rs. 157.67 crores. Silver coins and silver bullion have both increased by Rs. 97.43 lakhs to Rs. 118.51 crores and by Rs. 23.99 lakhs to Rs. 7.59 crores. Gold bullion has risen by Rs. 51.47 lakhs to Rs. 24.42 crores. Securities in India have declined by Rs. 6.27 lakhs to Rs. 7.13 crores. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 95.46, same as last week.

EXCHANGE.

The tone of sterling exchange has varied with the monetary situation and while there were sellers of ready T. T. at 1s. 5-27/32d. in the earlier part with but few buyers, there were no keen sellers at this level towards the close. Business was largely in connection with investment in treasury bills on foreign account, there being influence of trade factors. A special feature was the small remittance on account of the new India sterling loan. The following are the forward rates:—May 1/5 13/16, 15th to 15th June 1/5 25/32; 16th June to 15th July 1/5 3/4; 16th July to August 1/5 23/32; September/October 1/5 11/16.

The dollar sterling quotation improved during the week to dol. 4.86-17/32, but closed at dol. 4.86-1/2. French francs depreciated from 124.22 to 124.36. The Belga and the Italian lira were almost unchanged at 34.96 and 92.90.

WHEAT SITUATION.

Delegates from wheat exporting countries met in an International Wheat Producers' conference in London on 18th May. The chief object of the conference was to solve the extraordinary situation caused by enormous wheat surplus, which in U. S. A. and Canada alone aggregate 400 million bushels. The problem of over production confronts many other staple commodities besides wheat and the proper solution would seem to lie in remedying the root cause affecting the economic well-being of the world at large. No doubt a reduction in produce would help matters to a certain extent, but so long as the purchasing power of the peoples remains low, it may become difficult to absorb even the smaller production. The attention really should be focussed on devising methods to increase the consumptive capacity of the peoples rather than the artificial maintenance of prices.

GOLD.

Gold rates were virtually unchanged with ready quoted at Rs. 21-4-0 per tola and the demand for trade purposes shows no improvement. Government received from the market an additional supply of about Rs. 51 lakhs worth of the metal during the week ending 15th May, raising the total influx since March to Rs. 467 lakhs. The daily offtake is no better than 4000 tolas and stocks on hand approximate 1-1/4 lakhs tolas. In London the quotation for gold after improving to 84s. 11-1/2d. declined and closed at 84.9-3/4d. The price of sovereigns is little changed from last week, both ready and delivery 29th May being quoted at Rs. 13-8-6. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-4-0 and Rs. 21-3-9 for ready, Rs. 21-3-9 and Rs. 21-8-6 for 1st June settlement and Rs. 21-4-3 and Rs. 21-4-0 for 30th June settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £5000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £27,500. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 484,941 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £2,500.

SILVER.

The silver market tended to be easier during the earlier part of the week following Shanghai and London advices, but reacted somewhat towards the close on firmer advices from the same quarters. The price of ready dropped from Rs. 43-13 to Rs. 42-12, but finished at Rs. 43-3. The technical position in the local market is still unchanged with bulls having an upper hand and as a result the premium on ready and near over July settlement has increased to about 7 annas per 100 tolas with prospects of a of a further small rise. Stocks on hand are reduced to about 3700 mars and shipment enroute from London aggregate 1200 The daily offtake on the other hand is maintained at about 140 bars. In Shanghai the tael after declining from 1s. 3-1/4d. to 1s. 2-9 16d. closed at 1s. 2-11/16d. In London the highest and lowest rates were 13-1/16d. and 12-9/16d. for ready and 13d. and 12-1/2d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 43-13 and Rs. 42-12 for ready, Rs. 43-12 and Rs. 42-10 for 6th June settlement and Rs. 43-8 and Rs. 42-3 for 6th July settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £17,500 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £99,500. The total imports during the week amounted to 16 bars and Rs. 92,121 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £61,000.

SHARES.

The share market continued dull in absence of any investment demand and business was largely of a professional nature. Price of cotton mill shares declined on weaker raw cotton, but improved slightly towards the close. The following are the fluctuations in some of the leaders Bombay Dyeinf Rs. 683/12-686/4-678/12-682-8; Century Rs. 235-237/8-230 Central India Rs. 355-330xd.-332/8xd. 330xd.; Fazulbhoy Rs. 378/12-381/4-376/4, Indian Bleaching Rs. 141/4-142/8-141/4; Indore Malwa Rs. 357/8-358/12-355; Kohinoor Rs. 137/8-133/12, New Great Rs. 143/12--150-145 Pearls Rs. 236/4-237/8-231/4; Simplex Rs. 62/8-61/4-62/8; and Swadeshi Rs. 267/8-270-266/4.

Miscellaneous shares ruled quiet and prices of almost all shares were lower than last week. Business however was nominal. Tata Ordys. declined to Rs. 21-2 and Defds. to Rs. 276/4. Tata Hydros. maintained the level of Rs. 105-10, while Tata Powers lost Rs. 5 to Rs. 413/12. Andhra Valleys declined from Rs. 591/4 to Rs. 572/8. Alcock shares dropped from Rs. 193/12 to Rs. 180. Bombay Burmahs after steadying to Rs. 433/12 closed quiet at Rs. 420. Bombay Trams remained steady at Rs. 114/1. Bombay Steams eased from Rs. 186/4 to Rs. 181/4. Bundi Cements declined from Rs. 13-10xd. to Rs. 12/14 and Indian Cements from Rs. 185 to Rs. 157/8xd. Katni Ordys. fared no better, and declined from 170 to Rs. 155, and Defds. lost some Rs. 40 to Rs. 671/4. Among railway shares, Ahmd. Prantij declined from Rs. 810 to Rs. 797/8 and Tapti Valleys from Rs. 630 to Rs. 623/12.

Imperial Bank shares kept steady at Rs. 1055 with Contributies quoted at Rs. 257/8. Bank of India shares are quoted at Rs. 81/4 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 14/10.

The effect of the political movement on the imports of various commodities into India during the ytar ending March 1931 is particularly noticeable in the times of raw cotton and twist and yarn. While in 1930, the value of imported cotton was Rs. 341 lakhs, it rose to Rs. 632 lakhs in 1931. The value of twist and yearn on the other hand shrank from Rs. 583 lakhs in 1930 to Rs. 295 lakhs in 1931. Thus the ine increase in import of cotton was offset by a fall in twst and yarn. The increase in the import of raw cotton in place of yarn is welcome, since it provides more work for the Indian spinning mills and gives additional employment to Indian labour. It is not possible to stop the import of foreign raw cotton since India does not produce finer quality of cotton with which to make finer counts cloth to compete the foreigners. When however the India agriculturist is able to produce fine cotton, it will not be surprising to see the imports of foreign cotton dwindle considerably.

BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSON. LTD.

	May 22.	
Receipts for week ending	21st May.	
	1931	1930
	Bales.	Bales.
Bengals	3598	397
Oomras	11425	18201
Dholleras	12343	6189
Broach	12365	2832
Southerns	10587	15785
Persians	113	...
Americans	641	...
Egyptians	2451	288
E. Africans	7530	766
Other sorts	66	59
Total	61619	44467
Exports for week ending	21st May.	
	Bales.	
United Kingdom	423	
Continent	13127	
China	9536	
Japan	11053	
Coast Ports	942	
Total	34081	
AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.		
Europe	4573	
China, Japan and Coast Ports	63316	
Total	67889	
Receipts from 1st Sept. to	21st May	
1930-31	1929-30	
2959664	3106728	
Exports from 1st Sept. to	21st May	
1930-31	1929-30	
United Kingdom	70193	7154
Continent	438644	585852
China	290458	319474
Japan	1109214	931592
Coast Ports	18247	16597
U. S. A.	1673	31474
Total	1928429	1956534
		Bales.
Total exports by rail, 1st Sept. 1930 to 21st May 1931		161,001
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1930 to 21st May 1931		604,515
Same period last year		638,849
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 21st May 1931		967,384
Same time last year		1,273,416
IMPORTS OF AMERICAN COTTON		Bales.
Purchases of American cotton from 1st Sept. 1930 to 31st Aug. 1931 (a)		104849
American cotton arrived in India from 1st Sept. 1930 to 21st May 1931 (b)		65122
American cotton at Sea for India (v)		39727

(a) These figures are voluntary returns and cannot be guaranteed as either accurate or complete.

(b) Includes cotton arrived but not cleared.

(c) From advices required by Government Notification.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 23-5-1931.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m.) Indian Standard and temperature 87.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.02 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.81 inches. z

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 23-5-1931.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.816 inches (.028 above normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.028.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 3 a.m. 85.6 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.9

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 93.0 degrees (1.8 above normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 81.1 degrees (0.9 above normal at 8 a.m. 73 per cent.

Ralative humidy.

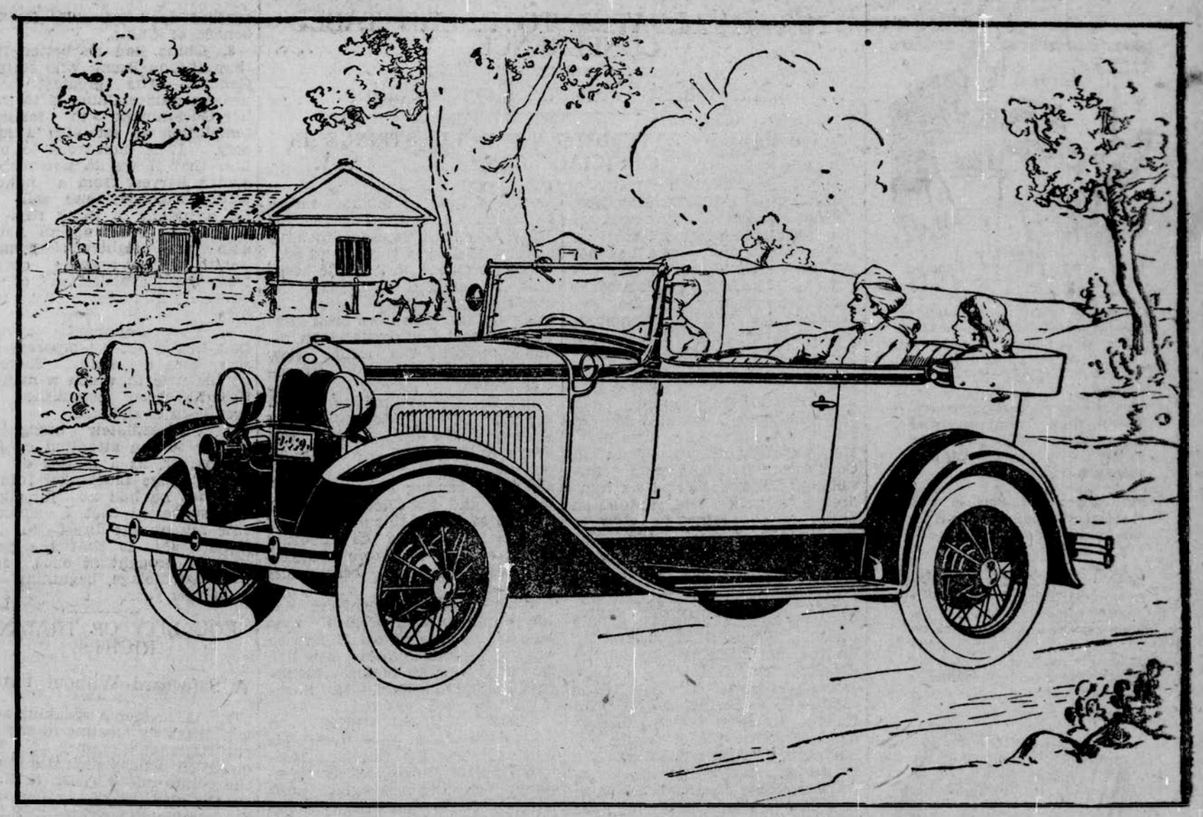
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NNW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour.

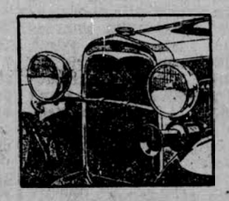
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 150 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 17 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. whole sky cloudy equl. 10 6.



De Luxe Phaeton



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... Bombay.

NEW DELEGATES TO ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

... Nationalist Muslim Representation.

DIEHARDS' ATTEMPTS TO PULL STRINGS IN OFFICIAL CIRCLES.

SIMLA, May 19.

Final decision as to the nomination of new delegates to the Round Table Conference has not yet been arrived at. While besides Mahatmaji, Malaviyaji, three representatives of the Federation of Indian Chambers Seth Birla, Sir Purshottamdas and Mr. Jamal Mohammed, representatives of the Assembly, Sir Abdul Rahim, Mr. R. M. S. Chetty, Dewan Bahadur Rangacharier are expected to be nominated Muslim nationalist circles have been pressing for adequate representation. Considering that a Muslim Nationalist Conference had six hundred prominent and influential delegates, as against two fifty in the Delhi Conference and Nationalist party's provincial organizations to-day are nearly sixty as against very few of the other party, it is legitimate that nationalist Muslim opinion should demand adequate representation in the forthcoming Conference. Besides, the Nationalist Party consists of ablest Muslims in the country like Dr. Ansari, Sir Ali Imam, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Mr. Shewani Raja of Mahmudabad, Dr. Aal... Khan, Khaliquzzaman, Johan I... Sir ... Khan, Dr. Kitchlew, Sheikh ... Sir ... Khan, Dr. Saifuddin ... Raja Nawab ... Mr. ... Mr. ... Mr.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

1-45 p.m.:—A sponsored programme by H. M. V. Gramophone Co., Ltd.

5 p.m.:—Indian ladies' hour: talk on "a woman's part in human progress" by Mrs. Girjibai D. Sharma (in Hindi).

7 p.m.:—Miss Lakdawalla's vocal music and Sjt. Madhavlal's sitar solo.

BHULESHWAR COMMITTEE MEETING.

The Executive Committee of the C Ward District Congress Committee will meet to-day at the Committee's Office, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) to conisder a requisition received re: Instructions to Voters and such other business as may be allowed by the chairman.

CENTRAL BOARD OF VOLUNTEERS.

A general meeting of the above board will be held to-day at 8-30 p.m. at its office (Swadeshi Market, Baboo Genu Road).

BAND AT MAZAGAON.

The Emperor Band of Bombay under the Directorship of Mr. Remedios will play a programme of music at the Bhandarwada Reservoir, Mazagaon, to-day, at 6 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Friday, the 29th May, 1931, being a Post Office Holiday on account of "Moharram," the latest hours of posting at the Bombay General Post Office for the Homeward English Mails closing on the 30th May, 1931 are notified.

STATES' PEOPLES' CONFERENCE

Seth Jamnalal's Correction

Sjt. Jamnalal Bajaj who returned from Nainital on the 23rd and proceeded to Belgaum for presiding over the Karnatak Provincial Conference to be held at Hukeri Road on the 27th next has issued the following contradiction regarding his refusal to participate in the Indian States' Peoples' Conference:

My attention has been drawn to the statement issued by Sjt. Satyamurti and elsewhere in the press to say in effect that I declined to preside over the forthcoming sessions of the Indian States' Peoples' Conference for the reason of my disapproving the holding of such a sessions. I have to say that the statement is incorrect. The only reason for my having had to decline to attend the Conference was owing to my preoccupations which are already pressing and I also felt that I should be more useful to serve the cause of the Indian States by remaining comparatively free as at present than by accepting office.

INTERNATIONAL INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION

Prof. Seshadri Sails For Geneva.

BOMBAY, May 23.

Prof. P. Sheshadri, President of the Indian Teachers' Federation and Secretary of the Inter-University Board, sailed for Geneva to-day to attend the meeting of educational experts regarding the education of youths in the aims of the League of Nations. He will also attend, as representative of the Inter-University Board, the Congress of Universities of the British Empire to be opened at London on July 4 by the Prince of Wales and then lead the Indian delegation to the Biennial World Conference of Educational Associations at Denver (U. S. A.) as the President of the Indian section of teachers.

INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

In the course of an interview, Mr. Seshadri said that the meeting of educational experts at Geneva was in the nature of an advisory body to the Committee of International Intellectual Co-operation. The League of Nations believed that the education of future generations in sympathy with the aims of the League was necessary for its success. One of the important items for the consideration of the ensuing meeting was a proper survey of school books with a view to eliminating matter calculated to rouse racial bitterness and hatred.

Principal Seshadri has accepted a number of invitations to lecture on cultural subjects relating to India at some American centres including the universities. A. I. P.

MUSLIM SCHOOL AT MAHABLESHWAR.

Sir Currimbhoy's Donation.

The Secretary Dhawad Muslim Society, Mahableshwar, writes:—

The prize distribution ceremony of the Urdu D. L. B. School, Mahableshwar was performed under the presidentship of Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim Bart., on Friday, the 22nd instant. The Mandap was thronged with guests. An interesting programme constisting of songs, dialogues, speeches, etc., was gone through by the boys. The President dwelt upon the need of Urdu education and showed how Muslim would be able to grasp the broad principles of Islamic Culture through its medium. The President congratulated the educational authorities for maintaining the school and donated Rs. 100 for the education of Dhavads.

SUPPORT FOR GANDHI-IRWIN PACT.

And Citizen's 20 Rights Defined At Karachi

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, May 23.

The elections of the Poona District Congress Committee will be held on 31st May, 1931 at 6 o'clock in the Poona City Congress Committee Office. Those Taluka Committees who have not sent names of their representatives should do so without any delay. Members are requested to pay up the membership fee of Rs. 2 and thus make themselves eligible for voting.

It is hoped that majority of the members will attend the meeting when future plans of carrying out the Congress programme throughout the district will be chalked out.

SUPPORT FOR GANDHI-IRWIN PACT & THE KARACHI RESOLUTIONS.

The Khed Taluka Political Conference was held on the 17th instant under the presidentship of Balukaka Kanitker from Poona. Prominent leaders from Poona attended the Conference. About 2000 people were present, 90 per cent. of them being farmers.

Sjt. Balukaka Kanitkar paid a warm tribute to the people of Khed for playing an important part in the last Satyagraha movement. He then asked people to support the Congress in its fight for the poor. What Congress demands, said Sjt. Kanitker, is that the farmers should live a happy life. He further urged the farmers to spin during their six months which at present they waste in idleness.

Chief among the many resolutions passed were (1) one supporting the Gandhi-Irwin Pact; (2) the citizens' 20 rights drawn up at the Karachi Congress and programme to be carried out in villages urging people to boycott foreign cloths, liquor, etc.

POONA CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK.

The annual election of the Bank will be held on 31st instant in the Hall of Nutan Maratha High School.

FINED FOR ASSAULT.

Sriram Jairam Kashikar and Vishnu Shriram Kashikar were tried before the bench under sections 448, 329, 504 I.P.C. for entering the house of Sjt. S. P. Dhaull and beating him. They were found guilty and fined Rs. 20 and Rs. 10 respectively.

RS. 60,000. WORTH FOREIGN CLOTH

Result Of Many Marriages In Navsari.

WHEN MAHATMA REFUSED PURSE FROM MERCHANTS.

SURAT, May 23.

News has been received here from Navsari that instances of harassment of picketers by some foreign cloth merchants have occurred there, as a result of which great sensation prevails in the city. It will be remembered that when Mahatma Gandhi, touring Bardoli Taluka, visited Navsari, the Cloth Merchants Association presented a purse to him which he refused to accept, stating that Navsari cloth merchants still dealt in foreign cloth. At that time the Merchants Association promised Gandhiji that they would not deal further in foreign cloth. It is alleged that owing to numerous marriages this year at Navsari fresh stock of foreign cloth worth about Rs. 60,000 was imported and dealing in foreign cloth resumed. The merchants were warned against this and as the warning went unheeded, mass picketing has been organised by men and women volunteers since three days. In this connection incidents of alleged harassment of picketers by some merchants have been reported.—A. P.

ATTACKS ON INDIANS.

Government Measures

RANGOON, May 16.

The following letter, dated the May 14, was issued by the Chief Secretary to the Government of Burma, Home and Political Department, to the Acting Consul for China, Rangoon and certain Indian leaders and associations:—

"I am directed to refer to the representations to the Local Government. . . . with regard to attacks on Indians and Chinese which have taken place in the Hanthawady District and elsewhere. The Local Government has already published a communique in the press explaining that as soon as reports were received, immediate action was taken by the District Officers, and that Military Police had been sent to the Thomgwa Township.

MORE ATTACKS.

The latest report which has been received from the Deputy Commissioner, states that 25 Infantry and 20 Mounted Military Police have been patrolling the Thongwa Township and that no further assaults have taken place there since the 5th of May. There have been a few cases in the Twante sub-division, and on the night of the 10th, the shops of two Chulias were attacked at Lawadi village in Kungyangon North Township.

No damage, however, was done, and 9 of the Burmans concerned were arrested by the police. The Deputy Commissioner states that the situation has greatly improved, and he hopes that the trouble is over. Indians who were living in isolated houses have been concentrated at convenient villages and gun licenses have been given to a certain number of respectable Indians for defensive purposes. It is hoped that the measures which have already been taken will restore law and order in the district. —A.P.

ANOTHER PUNJAB CONSPIRACY?

Alleged Police Finds In Millionaire's House.

LAHORE, May 23.

Three persons, the son of a clerk of Seth Radhakishen, the millionaire banker, who is the father of Kharaitiram, approver in the Punjab Conspiracy Case, and two others were arrested at Shahdara, a small station a few miles north of Lahore. Before the arrests, the police are alleged to have recovered a pistol, daggers and other kindred weapons from Seth Radhakishen's house. It is rumoured that these arrests are the result of information supplied to the police alleging the existence of another conspiracy.—A. P.

PT. JAWAHARLAL'S TOUR.

Non-Political.

(From Our Correspondent).

CALICUT, May 21.

According to a telegram received by the Secrtary of the K. P. C. C. last evening, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will visit Cape Comorin, Travancore, Ernakulam and Calicut. The Pandit regrets his inability to undertake a political tour on account of ill-health. The Secretary of the K. P. C. C. has therefore issued a statement calling upon the people of Kerala to make the programme of the distinguished guest as light as possible. Panditji will leave for Mysore by car from Calicut.

The Hosdurg Taluka Cosgress Committee has resolved to hold a Taluk Conference in the last week of May and has invited Srimathi Karthiyayani Amma to preside over it.

Wheat Quota Question.

RUGBY, May 23.

Dr. Addison, Minister for Agriculture, emphatically denied the rumour of the possibility of his resignation from the Cabinet. He says that the Cabinet policy on the wheat quota question had not yet been decided, but he is distinctly hopeful about the prospects.—B. O. W.

ORGANISATION OF PRABHAT PHERIES

Meeting At Congress House.

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee write:—

A meeting of the representatives of all Prabhat Pheries in Bombay was held on Sunday afternoon at the Congress House to elect 11 members to the Managing Committee of the Prabhat Phery Mandal. Nearly 75 representatives were present at the meeting and Mr. R. G. Tripathi presideded. It was decided unanimously that the President of the B. P. C. C. shall be the President of the Prabhat Phery Mandal and of the 11 members to be elected by the representatives of the Prabhat Pheries, one shall be Vice-President and two Joint Secretaries. Mr. Nagardas Chhaganlal was unanimously elected Pice-President and Messrs. Duru and Kulkarni, Joint Secretaries. Eight ordinary members were elected to the Managing Committee which was authorised to fill in the vacancies in the Committee pending confirmation by the General meeting of representatives.

All correspondence in regard to Prabhat Phery activities should be directed to the Joint Secretaries, Prabhat Phery Mandal, Congress House, Bombay.

GENERAL HERTZOG AND S. A. INDIANS.

Union Government's Narrow Minded Outlook

A South African Indian writing to the "Star", Johannesburg, says:—

An instance of the Union Government's narrow-mindedness in foreign affairs is furnished by its attitude regarding the conditional acceptance of the Optional Clause. The main reason for the stipulation was that South Africa had "the Asiatic difficulty". In course of a statement in the House of Assembly over a year ago, General Hertzog is reported to have declared:—

In regard to differences over the questions which, according to international law, fall exclusively within the scope of the Union of South Africa, we were again not subject to the Permanent Court. Here also the Irish Free State was at variance with South Africa and the other Dominions, but that was because Ireland had, perhaps luckily, nothing to do with the difficulties with which we had to cope, Ireland had no Asiatic difficulty. But it was necessary for us to make the stipulation that we could not be hailed before the Court in respect of the admission to the Union of Asiatics or anyone else, we had to make this stipulation to ensure that we were completely protected from free immigration laws—really protected."

Is it not clear from the above that General Hertzog wants to gain all the benefits by associating with the League of Nations, but hesitates to contribute his quota to the problem of world peace, the most outstanding point of which is the treatment of the minorities? Is it not obvious that colour tradition haunts him everywhere in all the steps he takes? The question arises whether his acceptance of the Optional Clause conditionally would prevent India from applying to the League of Nations for the amelioration of the status of Indian minority in the Union.

Recent evidence of his colour prejudice has been found in his refusal to endorse the proposed general Act, which requires that the Dominions subscribing to it should agree to submit all disputes to arbitration. The United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Irish Free State and India announced their willingness to commend that Act for approval subject to certain reservations, but South Africa did not do so, and that again owing to the "Asiatic difficulty". As reported in The Star on April 24. General Hertzog expressed the reasons in identical terms with those used in connection with the Optional Clause. He said:—

"While England and the other Dominions had subscribed to the Act, South Africa had not. The general Act really took them no further than the Optional Clause did. He and his colleagues could not subscribe to the general Act in view of South Africa's Asiatic legislation."

It could be easily understood that the presence of Asiatics, most of whom are Indians and subjects of the common British Commonwealth, unsettles the mind of the Nationalist Government, which examines all loopholes of international laws so as not to be bound by any of their clauses that might compel them to hand over the question of the Indian minority for final settlement to international or Imperial arbitration. The door of fresh immigration has been already banged and bolted, but General Hertzog shows no willingness to deal with the Indian question sympathetically. If the Union Government persists in its colour policy and the next Indo-Union conference ends in a deadlock, how would General Hertzog stop India from taking direct action, the door to arbitration being closed by the Union's conditional acceptance of the Optional Clause and its refusal to subscribe to the general Act proposed by the last Imperial conference?

BOMBAY JAIN YOUTHS' APPEAL

The Bombay Jain Yavak Sangh had addressed the following letter to the Gaikwad of Baroda:—

Ramvijaya has been the cause of serious trouble wherever he has gone and we may draw your attention to the fact that Ramvijaya's arrival at Patan this time has already resulted into very serious clashes.

He was greeted with thousands of black flags and unwelcome slogans

We, therefore, draw your personal attention to the dangerous and ominous situation created by the arrival of Ramvijaya in Patan and do the needful in the matter.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS CLOSED

The rest of all the London and Liverpool markets are closed on 23rd May 1931.—Reuter.

"PRESS BILL" REPORTS.

K. C. Roy Defends Himself.

(BY MAIL).

SIMLA, May 21.

Mr. K. C. Roy, M L A, in a press statement, says. My attention has been drawn to a circular letter, dated the 12th of May, 1931, issued by the Riyasat Office, Delhi, to certain vernacular newspapers, which states on the alleged authority of a conversation with myself that the Home Department of the Government of India are pressing for the introduction of a Press Bill. The facts are that the Home Secretary to the Government of India mentioned to me a short while ago that some vernacular papers were publishing inflammatory articles inciting to violence and asked me to use my personal influence and to enlist the good offices of the Association of Journalists to secure a better tone in this section of the press, especially as at the present time it was most desirable to maintain a good atmosphere.

I accordingly spoke to some journalists in Delhi, but not in the sense represented in the circular abovementioned. I take the present opportunity of appealing to all sections of the press to maintain a sane and healthy tone and to co-operate with Government in the creation and maintenance of an atmospher favourable to the solution of present difficulties.—A. P.

AGREEMENT ON WAGE-REDUCTION.

At Meeting Of Chemical Trade

RUGBY, May 23.

An agreement was reached at a meeting in Manchester yesterday of the Chemical Trade Joint Industrial Council on wage reduction. The agreement which affects more than 80,000 workers, provides that the standard rate for day labourers should be reduced to 15 per hour, and that of shift men to 1sh. 1½d. per hour.

Men receiving rates higher than the respective minima will suffer equal reductions and piece workers a reduction of 50 per cent. The employers representative, in announcing the agreement said that both sides to the negotiations evinced the keenest desire to make the best of an admittedly difficult position.—B. O. W.

BRITISH MINERS' AND OWNERS' MEETING ON JUNE 4.

RUGBY, May 23.

The Secretary for Mines, Mr. Shinwell, who leaves on Tuesday to attend the Conference of the International Labour Office at Geneva on miners' hours, said that the impression abroad that failing international agreement, there would be no settlement of the present difficult situation in the British coalfields, was entirely erroneous. The international convention had nothing to do with the negotiations proceeding in the British coal mining industry, in connection with which there would be a meeting of miners and owners on June 4 to be followed on the fifth by a meeting of both sides with the Government. While it is important to get an international convention in order to secure uniformity in working hours throughout Europe it could not come into operation immediately, because the Convention had to be ratified, and that might take two or three years.—B. O. W.

(Continued from Column 7)

ton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai S S Borneo Maru:—500 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, May 23.

From London S S Malwa: Agents M M and Co:—99 cases castor oil 160 cases oilman-stores, 30 cases pearl barley 42 cases plumbago; 20 cases syrup; 115 cases medicine; 160 cases beer; 40-ses cigarettes; 61 cases milk food; 457 cases whisky; 54 cases wine; 50 cases sherry; 187 cases cordials 101 cases boot polish; 110 cases vincarnis; 30 cases springs 100 drums chemicals 1840 drums paint; 68 drums colour; 734 Asphaltum; 138 cases whiting; 50 cases boot protectors; 193 drums varnish; 1000 drums coal tar; 65 cases mineral tar; 52 colls copper wire; 16 bars silver; 74 cases preserves; 50 cases glaxo.

From Amsterdom:—70 cases cheese; 20 cases milk 100 cases caraway seeds.

From Bordeaux:—150 cases brandy; 44 cases vegetables.

From Charevta:—105 cases brandy.

From Havre:—250 bundle copper sheets; 30 bundle brass wire.

From Marseilles:—97 cases silk yarn; 16 cases castor oil; 70 cases cheese; 31 cases wine 250 cases soap; 118 cases tyres; 140 cases condensed milk.

From Port Said:—25 bales cotton.

From Aden:—34 bags almonds.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, May 23.

Trentbank Poster, New York.
Yamagata Maru Sukura Kobe.
Vasna; Halls; Busreh.
Bamorah; Forsyth; Colombo.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, May 24

Freinfels: Hupers; Karachi.
Quarimba, Hatchard, Karachi.
Garmula; Mann; Karachi.
Winamad. Roby, Batum.
Rahmani; Doun; Jeddah.
Nurjehan, Smith, Calcutta.
Cape Cross, Patru, Caleutta.
Jalavihar, Park, Rangoon.
Maur, Svenson, Bangkok.
Peebles, Dixon, Marmagoa.

LOADING.

Bombay, May 23.

Steamer Hakuko Maru for Calcutta.

S S "Trentbank":—The F F Campbell Coy's steamer "Trentbank," arrived in harbour on Saturday from New York with a geneal cargo.

S S "Yamagata Maru":—The N. Y K steamer "Yamagata Maru," arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kobe, with a geneal cargo and passengers.

S S "Bamora":—The B I S N Coy's steamer "Bamora", arrived in harbour on Saturday from Colombo, with a general cargo.

S S Vasna:—The B I S N Coy's steamer "Vasna" arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Freinfels:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer "Freinfels," sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S "Winamac"—The S O Coy's steamer "Winamac", sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Batoum with ballast.

S S "Rehmani":—The T M Coy's steamer "Rehmani," sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour or Jeddah with a general cargo and passengers.

S S "Nurjehan":—The T M Coy's steamer "Nurjehan" sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with a general cargo.

S.S. Jalavihar:—The Scindia S. N. Co.'s steamer Jalavihar sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S.S. Cape Cross:—The G. T. Co.'s steamer Cape Cross sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with ballast.

S.S. Peebles:—The F F Campbell Co.'s steamer Peebles sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Marmagoa with ballast.

S.S. Querimba:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Querimba sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi with a general cargo.

S.S. Garmula:—The B. I S N Co.'s steamer Garmula sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi with a general cargo.

S.S. Maur:—The F F Campbell Co.'s steamer Maur sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Bangkok with a general cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Bombay, May 23.

2 Malwa, London, 30-5, M M & Co.
3 Freienfels Karachi 23-5 L Edwards.
5 Querimba, Karachi, 24-5, M M & Co.
7 Fusijama Karachi 25-5 L T and M I.
8 Tottori Maru, Japan, 30-5, N Y Kaisha.
11 Durenda Europe NF, M M and Co.
14 City of Cairo, Liverpool 28-5, K Nixon & Co.
15 Silvereim Geneva 29-5 Volkart Bros.
16 Castalia, Liverpool, 25-5, Graham & Co.
17 Peebles, NF, 24-5, F F Campbell & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

:o:

1 Borneo Maru, Kobe, 26-5, O S Kaisha.
5 Tamaisu Maru, Kobe, 31-5, O S Kaisha.
6 C|o. Durban, Karachi 23-5, K N. and Co.
7 Khosrou Mauritius 26/5, T M & Co.
8 Yamagata Maru Karachi 25-5 N Y Kaisha.
9 Mirzapore Kobe 23-5 M M and Co.
10/11 Ahmedi, Karachi 24-5, S Hassam & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Jalajyoti Toticorin 30-5 Scindia S N Co.
B Rahmani, Red Sea Ports, 23-5 T Morrison & Co.
C/R Jalavihar Rangoon 24-5 Scindia S N Co.
D/E Nurjehan, Calcutta, 24-5, T Morrison & Co.
G Maur, Bangkok 20-5 F Campbell and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.

Kathiar 29-5-31 P and O S N Co.
Rawalpindi, 5-6-31, P & O S N Co.
Mantua, 12-6-31, P & O S N Co.
Mooltan, 19-6-31, P & O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Mundra, 30-5-31, M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Massenes, 27-5-31, J F C. C|o Warcester, 24-5-31, K N Co.

FROM OSLO.

Agra, 29-5-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Delhi 26-6-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Japan 24-7-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Tugela, 15-6-31, L Edwards Ltd.

FROM HAMBURG.

Werdenfels 26-5-31 L Edward Ltd.
Almkerk, 2-6-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Stolzenfels, 9-6-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Liechtenfels, 13-6-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Lanterfels, 23-6-31, L Edward Ltd.
Aytekerk, 29-6-31, L Edwards Ltd.

FROM GENOA.

Salubanka, 22-5-31, T M & Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Fusijama, 17-5-31 L T and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Trentbank, 20-5-31. F F Campbell.
City of Derby, 31-5-31, F F Campbell.
C|o Bradford, 18-6-31, F F Campbell Co.
C|o Canton, 18-7-31, F F Campbell Co.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

Kidderpore, 24-5-31, P & O S N Co.
Helmei Maru 15-6-31 O S Kaisha.
Iyo Maru 30-5-31 N Y Kaisha.
Tokima Maru, 15-6-31, N Y Kaisha.
Kaga Maru, 29-6-31, N Y Kaisha.
Comorin, 5-6-31, P & O S N Co.
Allpore, 21-6-31, P & O S N Co.
Shunko Maru, 8-6-31, O S Kaisha.
Celebes Maru, 19-6-31, O S Kaisha.

FROM AUSTRALIA

Naldera, 29-6-31, P & O S N Co

FROM BURMA

Khandalla, 6-6-31, M M & Co
Kenya, 20-6-31, M M & Co

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON

Malwa, 30-5-31, P & O S N Co

FOR LIVERPOOL

Castalia, NF, G T Co.
City of Cairo, NF, K N & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Fusijama 25-5-31 L T Co.

FOR CHINA

Borneo Maru 24-5-31 O S Kaisha.
Tottori Maru 30-5-31, N Y Kaisha.
Tamatsu Maru 31-5-31 O S Kaisha.
Yamagata Maru, N F N Y Kaisha

FOR BUSRAH.

Barpeta NF M M and Co.
Vasna N F M M & Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.

FOR LONDON

Malwa P & O S N Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Cairo K N & Co.
Castalia, G T Co.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

Borneo Maru, O S Kaisha.
Tottori Maru N Y Kaisha.
Tamatsu Maru, O S Kaisha.
Yamagata Maru N Y Kaisha.

FOR TRIESTE.

Fusijama, L T Co.

FOR BUSREH.

Barpeta M M & Co.
Vasna M M & Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

Kalavati 22-5-31.
Tottori Maru (Boats for A. Cotton) 22-5-31.
Boats Barpeta 22-5-31.
Ahmedi 22-5-31.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, May 23.

For London S S Malwa:—12 bales animal skin M Nissim; 1000 cwt. joowari, 300 cwt. groundnuts, M Bhuta and Co.

For Casablanca:—190 cwt. turmeric K Harjivan and Co.

For Trieste S S Fusijama:—110 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ld.

For Venice:—55 bales cotton fly M Chandulal and Co.

For Barcelona S S Costalia:—80 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.; 128 bales cotton row, T M Kaisha Ld.; 300 bales cotton raw, B Cursondas and Co.

For Liverpool:—12 bales wool raw, K Rikhabdas and Co.; 28 bales wool raw; M Nissim; 100 cwt. niger seed M Bhuta and Co. 45 bales wool raw Clarke and Smith Ld.

For Marseilles: 300 cwt. ground nut seed M Bhuta and Co. 150 cwt. apricot kernals K Harjivan and Co.; 2002 cwt myrabollum P. Mathradas and Co.

For Manchester:—4 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co.

For Genoa S S Silvereim:—110 bales cotton raw V Ladha and Co.

For Moji S S Tamatsu Maru:—100 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ld.

For Nogasaki:—100 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—100 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ld.

For Osaka:—15 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ld.

For Osaka S S Tottori Maru:—200 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 650 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ld.

For Shanghai:—206 bales cotton raw; M Amersey and Co.

For Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw, H Nensey and Co.

For Yokkaichi:—200 bales co

(Continued in Column 5.)

SPECIALISED TRAINING
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
MONDAY, MAY 25, 1931.

LESSONS OF THE NEW LOAN.

A Reuter message from London of May 22 stated that the underwriters of the new Indian Sterling Loan had been left with 62 per cent. and dealings had started at half discount. The Government of India could not have rendered a greater disservice to the country than by their latest essay in reckless borrowing which has inflicted a heavy blow on the country's credit. That, in spite of a very attractive rate of interest—nearly three times higher than the Bank Rate—the new Loan has fallen flat in London shows that even the pampered British investor has realised that his investments are not safe in the hands of a Government which has embarked upon an unprecedented career of foreign borrowings, thus piling up burdens which the tax-payer will not be able to bear. To borrow 51 millions within one year, especially for a poor country like India, is the limit of extravagance sufficient to frighten away the greediest investor. And it is not surprising that even the British investor has become shy—despite the desperate efforts of the Government of India to woo him. For, shrewd businessman as he is, he cannot ignore the obvious fact that a Government must primarily be carried on with the help of the current revenues, never with that of loans galore and that a Government, which seeks to subsist largely on borrowings, is heading for financial bankruptcy. The Indian Merchants' Chamber in their telegram to the Government of India recall the Finance Member's boast that "India is a privileged borrower in the London money maket," and that "India's credit stands high because of the annual provision of a heavy sum for debt redemption" (which, the Chamber pertinently points out, alone imposes an intolerable burden of taxation of about six to seven crores). And yet this "privileged borrower" goes to the London market with the most seductive terms offered to an investor and is summarily repulsed! What, then, becomes of the Finance Member's boast and of that other boast that even if India non-co-operated, the agents of British Government would be able to carry on the Government by raising loans in England at higher rates of interest?

The truth of the matter is that Government are resorting to these expedients of a bankrupt because, first, vested interests are opposed to drastic retrenchments in the military expenditure and, second, because they are determined to seek to do the impossible, namely, to maintain the unnatural and ruinous ratio. As the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber points out, though "it is now six years since Government have, either by law or by offer to sell Sterling without limit of amount, tried to maintain the Rupee at 18, yet in spite of the heavy sacrifices of Indian gold reserves, accentuated trade depression, monetary stringency and the catastrophic fall in the purchasing power of the people as a whole, the new ratio has failed to become effective." After emphasising the evil of meeting revenue expenditure from Currency Reserves and Capital borrowings, the Committee asks for an independent enquiry into the suitability or otherwise of the statutory ratio. The Committee, we are afraid, is too modest. Six years of enormous sacrifices which India has borne have demonstrated the unsuitability and ruinous character of the ratio. There is no need for an enquiry. The 16d. ratio must be re-established. But that alone will not be enough. India's financial troubles will be over only when drastic retrenchment is effected in military and civil expenditure. There is no evil without its compensating advantage. The New Loan, too, has done one good thing. It has provided a fresh proof—if a proof was needed—that the financial safeguards formulated by the Round Table Conference are a snare and a delusion and must, therefore, be scrapped.

CONGRESS AND KISANS.

Mahatma Gandhi's Manifesto to the kisans of the United Provinces has more than local significance. It is a fair indication of the attitude of the Congress towards the kisans in general, especially in their relations with Zamindars. And it also gives the right lead to peasants in respect of their paying rent or land revenue wherever there is any real scarcity. In describing himself as the kisans' "friend and servant", Gandhiji described the relation of the Congress also to the peasants. He did not exaggerate when he said to the kisans: "In the ultimate end you are the Congress". The khaddar movement, which is the main plank in the Congress platform, is designed primarily in the interests of peasants. In not touching any cloth but khaddar and any food till he has done his daily spinning, Gandhiji is an ideal Congressman and an ideal friend and servant of the peasants. But because Gandhiji and the Congress are friends of peasants, they would not, as is desired by those who swear by class war, declare war on landlords. While socialism is the right ideal and we are all consciously moving towards the ideal, the present social fabric is on the basis of property, and it is dangerous to explode the basis suddenly. That is why the man of no property says in his Manifesto: "We aim not at the destruction of property. We only aim at its lawful use. We do not seek to injure Zamindars." The Zamindars in their turn, most of whom enjoy absolutely unearned income, cannot do better than be like Gandhiji and the Congress, the friends and servants of the peasants, who toil for them. Among other ways of befriending the peasants, the Zamindars can generously support the khaddar movement, supply charkhas freely to all their tenants, and purchase and use the khaddar made by their tenants.

As regards the kisans' obligations to pay rents to their landlords, Gandhiji rightly advised them generally to pay as much as they could, if necessary in instalments. It would be easy for detractors to misrepresent this advice as also Gandhiji's friendliness towards Zamindars—who is not his friend?—and say that after all he is a Capitalists' friend, if not a tool. But let the detractors, if there are any, examine Gandhiji's advice carefully. When he says, "By all normally possible means try and pay so much", the clear implication is: "If you do that, you are under no moral obligation to pay more." Gandhiji has made it clear that the standard he has suggested with regard to certain ten districts does not apply to those "whose condition may be under the level found in the ten districts." He has also insisted: "In every case you will see that you get against payment full discharge from your obligation for the current year's rent." It is a principle of Gandhiji's that he would try maximum co-operation before resorting to non-co-operation. Those Congressmen who understand Gandhiji aright should carefully interpret his message to the kisans. When Gandhiji asks the kisans to pay as much as they can, he surely does not expect them to beg or borrow to be able to pay. In non-violently emphasising their inability to pay more than they can possibly pay, the kisans cannot find a trustier champion than Gandhiji. His first Satyagraha in India was in defence of the Kaira peasants. And he won. To Gandhiji the cry of the poor is irresistible, whether it comes from Kaira or Champaran or Bardoli or from any other part of India.

"TRUE-BLUE" DEMOCRAT.

The United Provinces of Agra and Oudh have paid a heavy toll in death during the last six months, Mahomed Ali Motilal Nehru and Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi, three of India's greatest sons belonged to those Provinces. To that roll is now added the name of the Maharaja of Mahmudabad. How heavy the blow is to the public life of this country can be realised—but only inadequately—from the record of his manifold activities and interests involving large sacrifices which, for the Maharaja of Mahmudabad, constituted rather a fulfilment of duties to his country and his community. A profound scholar of Oriental languages and philosophy, enjoying an intimate acquaintance with Western learning, he was an educationalist who has left a deep impress of his valuable services to many institutions and specially the Universities of Aligarh and Lucknow. One of the biggest Talukdars of Oudh he broke through the tradition of aristocratic conservatism and helped many of his brother Talukdars to do so. His almost successful challenge to deep rooted prejudices among the "true blue" brotherhood of Oudh is a tribute alike to his personality and his infectious earnestness.

Nor is this all. An aristocrat through heredity he was a democrat by conviction. His services for and on behalf of his people clearly prove that he was, further, the people's man with the courage of his convictions. The period of the Great War brings him out as a leader of the people transcending over the Maharaja with vested interests and all that they imply, more particularly in Oudh. The stand that he took on behalf of the Musalmans in connection with the situation that arose out of Sheriff Husain deserting Turkey was an astounding example of courage and determination at any cost. It was also during that period that Mahomed Ali, then in internment, was elected President of the All-India Muslim League. The President-Elect's photo had to grace the Presidential chair. It naturally fell to the lot of the permanent President of the League to deliver the inaugural address. That extempore speech—a magnificent oration on the implications of a photograph adorning the Presidential chair because the original was in incarreration—was an unforgettable masterpiece in graceful but uncomprising language. The speaker was, the Maharaja of Mahmudabad the Talukdar who, expected to bow before the powers-that-be, was actually daring them to do their worst. The great Muslim Landlord was the great Tribune of the Muslim community.

The Maharaja of Mahmudabad was not in the Congress but one wishes that every non-Congressman were like him. He was a nationalist and he meant his nationalism in all that nationalism implies. He was a friend and associate of Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mahomed Ali in many of their activities in the cause of national advancement. Both have preceded him and it is not possible for others to assess at its proper value the association of the Maharaja who had both brains and money save to say that both were at the disposal of his country. Nationalism owes a deep debt to the departed patriot. His stand by Joint Electorates is well-known. So is his stand by his people against the Simon Commission which brought him into conflict with the bureaucrady. But he did not flinch in his duty. He was not the man to do so. To him "the country was bigger than the "Mahmudabad Estate" as he once said very simply and revealed the real man. In a society based on gross inequalities of wealth—a few grossly rich, living amidst millions of grossly poor—the test of a man's worth is the degree to which he will risk his wealth in a good cause. The great life that has just closed is an undoubted triumph over that test. His death is a heavy loss. The whole country mourns it with the bereaved family. It also confidently expects that the new tradition of patriotic service started by the father will be carried on by the son who already revealed—in an incident at Mussorie—the stuff of which he is made.

Trifles

Mahatma Gandhi's plain-spoken utterance some time ago about the proselytising activities of Christian Missionaries in India has considerably disturbed those ardent seekers after truth, in Fleet Street, the British Imperialist Press.

* * * *

And they are busy making enormous discoveries. The "Sphere," for example, which calls itself the "Empire's Illustrated Weekly," begins a campaign against Gandhiji by publishing on its title-page the picture of "a Sadhu of Benares covered with vermilion stripes" with the following commentary below the picture:—

"The indiscreet, but very welcome, divulgation last week of the religious policy to be assumed by the Ganchi-ites, if and when Swaraj is achieved, must have shocked those elements in England which have regarded the aspirations of the Hindu nationalists as akin to Christian Socialism, and the Mahatma as a great figure willing to be included in the Christian hagiology."

* * * *

But matters have become clear to the "Sphere" now and it hastens to warn its readers what is in store for poor India if Mahatmaji's views are to prevail. The journal says:

"It is now clear that the whole hideous Hindu system, with its 60,000,000 "Untouchables," its fakirs, its sensual practices, and its insane asceticism, would be maintained by force, and the progressive humanity of Christendom is to be replaced by the stagnation and injustice of the Brahmin caste."

* * * *

Numbers of old ladies in Britain who save up to pay their mite to the Missions will, after reading this atrocious, Mayoesque libel on the Mahatma and Hinduism, wonder how that "heathen Gandhi" is allowed to work all this mischief.

* * * *

But according to the veracious "Daily Mail" that "heathen" is out for very grave mischief. It informed its readers that "Gandhi has hinted that he would turn every British Missionary out of India if the country secured Home Rule."

* * * *

Thus do they seek and propagate "Truth" in Fleet Street.

* * * *

Indians are told by their self-imposed Trustees to be patient in their political demands. But "patience" in Mr. Benn is according to the "Morning Post" "no virtue." The journal abuses him violently for the policy of "patience" he preaches in considering Lancashire's difficulties.

* * * *

The "Morning Post" cannot bear the humiliation of it. It laments: "Those who are actively throttling our trade are still to come over to London and negotiate for political concessions with the pressure of this 'economic' weapon behind them"!

* * * *

How delighted the "Morning Post" will be if the boycott of British textiles is made illegal in India and under the personal supervision of Winston Churchill a campaign of coercion is launched!

THE NEW STERLING LOAN

GROSS BETRAYAL OF INDIA'S INTERESTS.

(BY THE HON. MR. HOSSAIN IMAM).

The complete disregard for the interest of India evinced in issuing a short term Bond at a rate of interest which is 2½ times the Bank Rate is in itself a stanching condemnation of the Government of India. The reason for offering such high rates can only be, either the Government of India is on the brink of bankruptcy, which is evidenced by the offer of such an exorbitant rate of interest or that the powers that be are out to benefit the Britishers at the cost of the Indian exchequer. That the charge of bankruptcy will be strongly repudiated by the Government as well as the people of India is quite obvious. But can it be denied that in similar circumstances Indian interests are invariably sacrificed to the Moloch of British Capitalism?

POOR APOLOGIA.

The defence put up by the financial correspondent of the "Statesman" has simply made a bad case worse. The defence is that although this was not an opportune moment for floating this loan as the Secretary of State was sufficiently in funds, and also as the full benefit of the reduction of the Bank rate was shortly expected, still as the British Government were going to begin their domestic loan operations in the near future it was necessary to float the loan at once. This defence, among other things, admits that this loan is being taken before the necessity for it arose, that we are made to play the second fiddle in the English loan market, and that the Secretary of State has been swayed by the financiers and the bankers of England to precipitate the issue.

BANEFUL EFFECT.

Let us now pause to consider the dire result of this indecent hurry. No inconsiderable sum of public money will have to be spent in paying the interest for the period intervening between now and the date when it would have been really required. This loan is not going to alleviate the financial distress in India but connives at swelling the present quite large balance of the Secretary of State in the Bank of England which will in turn further strengthen the credit of the English money markets. Many were the signs pointing to an improvement in the English money-market itself in the near future, and also there were other world markets like Paris and New York where we were sure to get better credit; still this harvest of hurry remains unavoidable as long as Indian interests have to be subordinate to British gain.

LLOYD GEORGE ON MONEY BARONS.

It would not be out of place here to recall the vehement condemnation of the bankers of England, the dictators of the policy of the Secretary of State, by a former Chancellor of the Exchequer and ex-Premier of England—David Lloyd George. Speaking in the House of Commons in March he said that the Money Barons were invariably wrong in their advice to the Government and had thereby caused the rate of interest to rise by more than 1 per cent. Coming from an authority of the calibre of Lloyd George, I think it ought to be accepted by the gods of Simla and Delhi. The Sterling Loan which was issued on 15-10-1930 at the identical interest rate was over-subscribed within a short hour. Our 5½ per cent 1932 loan was last quoted at £101¼. Still the Secretary of State, in his financial sense of propriety, has sacrificed Indian interests at the altar of the British Capitalists. If this is the way in which the Secretary of State guards the interest of India, I think the R. T. C. delegates ought to refuse to leave finance in the hands of any one but ministers responsible to the Indian Legislature.

FRUITLESS PROTEST.

Instances of such irresponsibility are by no means few in the chequered history of Indian Finance. It was with a view to control such acts of colossal extravagance as the present one under review that I was prompted to bring forward a resolution in the Council of State for the appointment of a committee of Central Legislatures to advice the Government on their loan operations. This resolution was stigmatized by the financial Secretary as unique, unprecedented and revolutionary, and was condemned by the "The Bengalee," alone among the Indian papers, as foolish, while other Indian papers "The Advance" in the East and the "Bombay Chronicle" in the West commented favourably on my resolution. I think the present loan has further justified my demand for the association of Indians in financial operations. I had also urged the necessity of tapping other markets like Paris and New York where money is abundant, interest is cheaper than London and where our credit is good. Such appeals, however, fall on deaf ears because there is no sustained agitation in the press against such squandering of public money. The British 4½ per cent. Conversion loans are quoted at 104 to-day. Had our last four sterling loans been floated at this rate of interest we would have saved something like three-fourths of a crore, per annum. Even in these times of a "tight" money market, American Government can borrow at the rate of 2 per cent. in New York. The Government of India have shown their utter inability to safeguard the interests of India in financial matters. It is up to us now to bring it home to our masters very plainly that India will not countenance such gross neglect of the interests of the tax-payer in any future constitution.

ORTHODOXY AND SUPERSTITION

WHAT HAS THE CHURCH DONE FOR INDIA?

(BY J. D. J.)

Almost daily, Mahatma Gandhi is being attacked for some perpectly sensible and honest remarks which he made recently, about orthodoxy, the missionaries, —and the obvious truth that "India has no need for any other religion but her own." A loud wail has gone up to heaven, and Catholics, Anglicans, Non-conformists, Adventists, Fundamentalists, Latter-Day Saints, Mormons, and a thousand other "sects" in the West have pointed to India as a land, sunk in the darkest ignorance of superstition. The curse, the greatest curse, in the West, is religious orthodoxy. For darkness, ignorance and gross superstition look at the Catholic West. For nearly 2,000 years, the "Infallible agent of the Almighty", has lived in Italy, in a country where there is to-day more ignorance and superstition than anywhere in the East. That fair land of Italy has been covered with nunneries, monasteries, cathedrals, full of all varieties of priests and "holy men." For centuries, Italy was enriched with the gold of the faithful. "All roads led to Rome", and all these roads were filled with pilgrims, bearing gifts, and yet Italy in spite of all her prayers steadily pursued the downward path, died, and was buried, and would at this moment be still in her grave, had it not been for the genius of Cavour, Mazzini and Garibaldi.

CURSE OF BIGOTRY

For her poverty, her ignorance, her misery, she is indebted to the "Holy Catholic Church", and her "Infallible agents". (Italy has just entered into a "New Alliance" with the "Holy Church". Portugal (and Goa) slowly dying, growing poorer every day, still cling to their faith. Her prayers are never answered, but she goes on making them still. Austria and Hungary have gone. Spain has gone. "Holy Russia", and her "Holy Rasputin" have gone—and others are going. For whatever progress, material and spiritual, the West has made for 2,000 years, we have to thank the industrious men, the loving mothers, and the useful women. They have been, and are, the only benefactors of mankind. Show me the fool who says that the inventor of pins did not do a million times more good than all the popes and cardinals, the monks, the bishops and priests—than all the clergymen, parsons, padres, exhorters, and all orthodox theologians that ever lived. The inventor of matches did more for the comfort and convenience of mankind, than all the monks and priests and saints put together. The "Church" has filled the world, with "faith", and with ignorant priests of all ages.

GIFT TO THE EAST

It has polluted the fountains of joy. It gave us an ignorant, jealous, revengeful, and cruel "God"—sometimes merciful, sometimes ferocious. At one moment just, and at the other, infamous, sometimes wise, but generally foolish. It also gave us a "Devil," at once, cunning, malicious, almost the equal of God, but not quite as strong, but much quicker, not quite as profound, but more of a sharper. All this, the only "Church" of the West, would give, has been giving, for centuries to the people of the East. The Church has given India, China and other lands, angels with wings. Cherubims and Seraphims a heaven with harps and loud

(Continued on page 8.)

NOTES OF THE DAY

The Salt Privileges.

The Government of India have done well, in response to a suggestion from Mahatma Gandhi, to state more clearly the rules for the manufacture or collection of salt by villagers under the Gandhi-Irwin Pact. But the rules published in their communique seem to be based on too rigid an interpretation of the clauses in the Pact and one or two are against the letter as well as the spirit of the Pact. For instance, the communique states: "The concession will be withdrawn from villages where it is found that it is abused. Wherever it is discovered that salt is manufactured or collected in quantities above the requirements of a particular village, abuse of the concession will be presumed." These two sentences, taken together, make it dangerously easy for the authorities to misjudge the salt requirements of a village, to infer wrongly that even legitimate storing of salt in a village is abuse of the salt privilege by sale outside the village, and finally to cancel the privilege of the village as a whole. Even assuming that a few villagers do abuse the privilege, it is no justice to penalise the whole village for the conduct of a few individuals.

First Indian Director.

The Indian Institute of Science of Bangalore deserves to be congratulated on its directorship being at last offered to and accepted by such an eminent scientist as Sir C. V. Raman, Nobel Physics Prize Winner and Palit Professor of Physics, Calcutta University. The fact that Srijut Raman is the first Indian to be the Director of this institution shows not so much the lack of scientific talent among Indians as the prevalence so far of racial favouritism under the pretext of efficiency. But the right principle is that, whoever else may fill lesser posts, the Directorship or the Principalship of every Indian educational institution must be held, as a rule, by an Indian. For, speaking generally, an Indian alone has the ceaseless urge in him of thinking first and foremost of the educational progress of his country on sound national lines and an Indian alone can make the best use of the assistance available from other professors, students and the public, an average non-Indian being too exclusive and isolated for such a purpose. We have no doubt that under the new Indian Director the Institute of Science will progress fast and on right, fruitful and national lines.

Mischief-mongers.

Speaking at the Friends' House in London on the Round Table Conference, Mr. Srinivas Sastri deplored the delay in resuming the Conference and said that "while nontst men were asleep, mischief-makers were busy." It is a pity that the mishief-makers include even Indians. In the course of the debate on the Marquis of Zetland's lecture at the East India Association the Maharaja of Burdwan, of "chorus girl" fame, is reported to have remarked that recent events in India "had placed a very great strain on the loyal elements." But while sycophants may have some reason to be uneasy, those who are loyal to India first and foremost have nothing to fear. The Maharaja carried his loyalty to the British vested interests so far as to ask for a pronouncement from the Viceroy before the Conference resumed that no going back on the safeguards would be permitted. The Maharaja should prepare himself for one more disappointment. The ex-Viceroy has already made a pronouncement in this connection. Is it that to the Maharaja Lord Irwin is only the setting sun?

Industrial Classes For Women.

Those interested in women's education and economic freedom will be happy to learn that the small industrial classes for women started in 1922 by the Mahila Seva Mandal of the Social Service League have now grown into a big institution with three centres of work, at Parel, Girgaon and Vile Parle, the students at the centres numbering respectively 185, 74, and 62. The subjects taught at all the centres are various and include sewing and cutting, fancy work, fret work, cane work and paper flowers and drawing. The full course in sewing and cutting extends over two years but eighteen months' training with success in examination has been recognised by the Bombay Municipal Schools Committee as qualification for the post of sewing mistress in Municipal schools. Arrangements have also been made for periodical courses in first-aid, home hygiene and home nursing and students are sent up for examination by the St. John Ambulance Association. All the classes are open to all castes and creeds including the so-called "Untouchables." To find more accommodation for the growing number of students and to develop the classes otherwise the Mandal needs generous financial help from the public and we hope that help will be forthcoming in view of the Mandal's splendid record of service.

INVESTIGATING MAGISTRATE'S EVIDENCE.

—:o:—

KAUNDINYA SAYS HOW HE PREPARED HIS NOTES IN CHIRNER CASE.

Mr. K. V. Kaundinya, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Kolaba gave evidence in the Chirner Firing case before Mr. B. N Sanjana Sessions Judge at Thana at the resumed hearing of the case on Saturday.

Mr. Kaundinya narrated how he came to know of the tragedy, how he visited the scene several times in the company of different officials and how he conducted an inquiry with a view to find out who ordered the firing and whether it was justified or not.

Mr. Kaundinya's deposition occupied nearly two hours and his cross-examination lasted for the remaining part of the day. It will be resumed on Monday.

In the course of his cross-examination Mr. Kaundinya stated that he had written a letter to Mr. Joshi the deceased Mamlatdar only two days previous to the Satyagraha. It was in the same connection. The letter was now in possession of the witness and was on his confidential file. Mr Kaundinya stated that he got the letter from Mr. Savant the Mamlatdar of Panvel who succeed Mr. Joshi.

Mr. K. V. Kaundinya Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Kolaba, deposed that he got the information of Chirner tragedy by wire at Alibag on September 25. Next morning he started from Alibag with the District Magistrate and the D.S.P., and reached Panvel at 10-30 a.m. He saw Mr. Kidd who was in the District Bungalow. Mr. Kidd had then returned from Chirner. The D. M. and the D.S.P. also saw Mr. Kidd. All of them then went to the Mamlatdar Kacheri, where they knew that an inquest on the body of Mr. Joshi the Mamlatdar who was killed was not held. The witness and the D.M. asked the Second Class Magistrate to hold an inquest.

WHO ORDERED FIRING?

Witness further stated that accompanied by Mr. Baldwin the Dy. S. P. of Thana, and Police Inspector Patil and the D.M. of Kolaba he proceeded to Chirner. They reached Chirner at about 12-0 noon and proceeded at once to Akkadevi Maidan. On their way between Vindhua and Chirner, witness met Budhaji Laxman, the Hawaldar Major. Witness asked the latter to relate what happened and why and under whose orders fire was opened. Budhaji said that policemen were mobbed by the crowd, the Mamlatdar and the Police Inspector had disappeared and so he ordered the police to open fire and to save their lives.

HE SEES DEAD BODIES.

On his way to Akkadevi from Panvel witness noticed a dead body lying near the Police Patel's house in Chirner village. A police officer from Thana was holding an inquest on the body. Without stopping there witness proceeded further and while on his way he was shown two dead bodies of police constables. The first was that of Jairam Savant and the other of Narayan Kadam. There were some policemen standing near the bodies. Without stopping there witness proceeded further towards the Maidan and after crossing the brook he saw the dead body of Round Guard Shevde and further on beyond the bunyan tree he saw the body of a villager.

PLACE OF SATYAGRAHA.

Witness walked over the ground. He was shewn by some policemen the spot where the Mamlatdar's body was said to have been lying the previous day. While walking over the Maidan he found that the ground was strewn with sticks and stones. He met Forest Guard Narayan Sathe who showed him the place where he (Sathe) was assaulted and also showed the injury to his finger. Sathe also showed to the witness the place where Satyagraha was offered. Witness climbed the hill about a furlong but did not go on the top. On the way he was shown by Mr. Patil a flag where he (Mr. Patil) said Satyagraha was practised.

COMMITS TO MEMORY.

Witness then came down to the Maidan and committed to his memory all that he had learnt from Sathe. He then waited for the arrival of the D.M. and the D.S.P. of Kolaba. They arrived between 3 and 4 p.m. and all of them again examined the ground. They saw the dead bodies of Shevde and the villager. Between 4 and 5 p.m. they returned to Chirner.

From Chirner witness went to Vindhna and camped there. He added that before leaving the Maidan and while he was waiting for the D.M. and D.S.P., he prepared rough notes of what he had seen and what he had learnt.

HE WENT TO FOREST.

On September 27 witness again went to Chirner, this time with the Talati of Vindhna and the Revenue Circle Inspector. At Chirner Sub-Inspector of Panvel Dnandev Savant presented to him a copy of the first information about the incident. Witness wanted to question one or two non-officials of Chirner and so he sent for Meghnath Powle (now an accused). Meghanath came there, but he did not give any detailed replies to his questions, so witness requested him to accompany him to the forest. He wanted to make a survey of the Maidan and so he took the Circle Inspector and the Talati of Chirner with him. He noted down on a rough sketch the spots where he had seen the dead bodies. After reaching the Maidan he asked Meghnath Powle to point out the place where Joshi's body was lying and he (Meghnath) pointed out the same place, which was pointed out by the Police on the previous day. Witness noted down the different spots and afterwards took measurements.

TAWTE'S BODY.

While he was taking the measurements some policemen who had been searching for the two constables who were still missing shouted "Here is the body of Tawte. Witness asked the police to send for the Police Inspector and punch. He did not go near the spot, but the distance was measured in his presence. After finishing the work witness returned to Chirner and then he recorded the statement of Meghnath.

He returned to Vindhna at 3-0 p.m. In the afternoon he was engaged in preparing the report. He himself typed it out the same night and dispatched it by a special messenger to the District Magistrate in the small hours of September 28.

On the 28th he did not stir out, as he was exhausted. But in the afternoon the D.I.G. of Police and the D.S.P. came to Vindhna. They waited at the junction and sent for the witness, and asked him to accompany them to Chirner. Again witness went to Chirner and from there to the Maidan. Witness returned to Vindhna in the evening and the next day went to Panvel where the District Magistrate was to come.

WITNESS' ENQUIRY.

AT PANVEL.

Witness went to Panvel at midday and met the D.M. the D.S.P. and the D.I.G. of Police at the District Bungalow. They held a conference there and it was decided that some superior grade police officer should be deputed to investigate into the matter. It was also decided that the witness should proceed with his inquiry at Panvel from the next day. It was further decided that a proclamation should be sent round that the Sub-Divisional Magistrate would hold an inquiry and those who could give evidence about what had happened at Chirner should appear before him.

Accordingly the proclamation was sent round. While the witness was at the District Bungalow some pleaders from Panvel saw him and made a request that they sould be allowed to be present at the inquiry he was going to hold. As the District Magistrate had left Panvel, the witness on his authority granted the request with the condition that they should be allowed to be present there to watch the proceedings and not to participate in the inquiry. The pleaders were satisfied with it.

AT MANEKSHAH'S BUNGALOW.

The witness again went to Vindhna and next day brought his camp to Panvel. He stayed at Mr. Manekshah's bungalow instead of the District Bungalow and sent round a supplementary proclamation about the change in the venue of the inquiry.

On September 30 at 12 noon he was ready at his table to record statements, but neither the pleaders nor anybody else from the public came till 4-0 p.m. to give evidence. Only the Talati of Kelavne came there at 12-30 p.m. and witness recorded his statement.

CONGRESS ATTITUDE.

Between 1 and 2 p.m. Mr. Mandlik, Editor of "Kolaba Samachar" came to see the witness and told him that the sense prevailing among Congress circles was that no person should go to give evidence before the witness. In the meanwhile witness saw four boys clad in Khaddar standing in front of the compound of his bungalow near Maruti's temple. Witness thought that they might have come to give evidence and so he called them, but they said that they did not want to give evidence and also said that they had nothing to do with the "Prant Sahib." From that the witness concluded that they must either have been, there to picket the inquiry or to watch those who came to give evidence.

At 4-0 p.m. Mr. Gangal a pleader from Panvel suddenly came there and said that he had brought some witnesses. He volunteered the statement that the Congress did not want to boycott the inquiry. Witness recorded the statements of those persons. He continued the inquiry on October 1 and 2 and in that time recorded the statements of the witnesses brought by the pleaders. With the exception of the Talati of Kelavne all the witnesses were from among the public. While the inquiry was proceeding two pleaders used to be present.

PLEADERS' PROTEST.

On October 2 in the afternoon, witness wanted to record the statements of Government servants. When he closed the public inquiry he was told by the pleaders that many more witnesses were prepared to give evidence and so he should record their statements. Witness informed them that he had calls from other places he could not stick to Panvel and that the statements he had taken till then were sufficient for his purpose. He would therefore, examine the Government servants whom he wanted to examine.

In the afternoon the pleaders filed a petition signed by about five persons. In that they requested that a note should be made of the fact that he (witness) had declined to examine more witnesses for want of time. Witness did not pass any orders, but he kept the petition itself on record. He continued the inquiry till the evening of October 3. The pleaders used to be present even when the officials were being examined. He closed his inquiry by the evening of October 3.

UNUSUAL HAPPENINGS.

Asked as to what was the character of his inquiry and in what capacity he conducted the inquiry witness said that he did so in his executive capacity as the Sub-Divisional Magistrate because he had to make a report to the D. M. which was to be forwarded to the Government, showing as to what led to the firing and whether it was justified or not. These were standing orders from the Government that whenever anything unusual occured, a report should be made after conducting an inquiry. Witness felt that the present matter was unusual because of the serious loss of human life. Witness also stated that he had nothing to do with the criminal investigation carried on by the police and he never interfered with it.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BEGINS.

Mr. R. P. Karandikar then began his cross-examination. He asked the witness what he meant when he said that he did not interfere with the police investigation.

What do you mean by that? Do you suggest thereby that you did not pass any orders in that connection?—That is too vague a question.

I ask definitely whether you passed any orders in that connection or not? I did pass orders.

Witness was then given a file and was asked to go through it and see if it contained any of his orders. Witness went through the complete file and pointed out half a dozen orders that he had passed on different dates.

Mr. Karandikar then asked the witness to read one of the orders which was in respect of a remand application made by the police about Rama Nagu Godhli an accused, and the orders passed by the witness in his capacity as a magistrate. The Public Prosecutor objected to the copy being put in as an Exhibit, but the court overruled that objection and allowed to put in the application which was read by Mr. Karandikar.

"TIED TO A PILLAR AND SLAPPED."

In that application the accused Rama Naga Gondhli, who was placed before the magistrate for a remand in police custody, complained to the Magistrate that on the previous day he was tied to a pillar in a temple by the police and that there were marks of rope on both his arms. He was, also slapped by the police. The Magistrate had ordered that the prisoner should be sent to the Civil Surgeon for medical examination of abrasions on his arms and that instead of keeping him in police custody he should be kept in the Mamlatdar's custody.

Witness further replied that the contents of the order fairly represented what had happened. He was shewn the accused Rama Naga and said that he might have been the person who had complained to him.

Had you seen the marks on his arms yourself?—Yes. I had seen them.

"I DON'T KNOW."

Only one link in this connection is missing. It is the medical certificate of the Civil Surgeon. Can you say what was the result of that inquiry?—I do not know.

Could you not have been able

(Continued on next page.)

"FULL PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY NOT DESIRABLE."

—:o:—

Prof. Seshadri's Views On Educational Progress In India

In the course of a statement to the Press before his departure for Geneva Saturday, Professor P. Seshadri expressed the wish that in the shaping of the new constitution for India the special needs of education should not be forgotten so that the present rate of educational progress may be speeded up and India may reach rapidly the conditions obtaining in the more advanced countries of the West. It was taken for granted, he continued, that there should be more or less full Provincial Autonomy all over and education at least should not be interfered with in any way by the Central Government of the future. He differed from this view and added that it was worthwhile considering whether such an important aspect of nation-building as education should be handed over entirely to provincial control without any attempt on the part of the Central Government to co-ordinate educational effort and to insist whenever necessary on certain minimum conditions of efficiency and progress, at least with regard to elementary education. One of the provinces had recently passed an Elementary Education Act which would ensure the provision of adequate funds by special taxation for a universal programme of free elementary education within a short time. There was no reason why in the interest of general advancement of the country, pressure could not be exercised on other provinces as well, to fall into line with this arrangement. The provision for a large number of centres for adult education existed in a very effective form in one presidency, while even a beginning had not been made in some other parts of India, and there was no authority to suggest the adoption of the example. The benefit of the experience in other provinces, the prevention of overlapping of effort and the possibilities of combination for special educational experimentation and work were other directions in which a new departure was possible.

CO-ORDINATION AND CONTROL.

He proceeded, "The best arrangement will perhaps be the devising of som means which will ensure this co-ordination and even partial control without any serious violation of provincial autonomy. For instance, the new constitution of Germany provides for the laying down of the general policy in most educational matters by the Federal Government, the States being independent in the working out of the details. Any breach of the broad general principles involves the intervention of the Federal Government and the constitution allow for the co-operation of the Central and Provincial Governments in adequate provision for the education of the young. Similar arrangements obtains in Switzerland. I wonder if our country will not gain by legislation on similar lines. It is a pity that the recommendations of the Hartzog Committee have not been touched as yet by the Round Table Conference and it even seems that they may not be taken into consideration at all during the remaining stages of the discussion, least the sentiments of the members of the Round Table Conference should be wounded.

POPULAR RESPONSIBILITY.

Whatever objections there may been in the past for entrusting the Central Government with a certain amount of control, as a violation of popular right, must now disappear as it is proposed to introduce popular responsibility at the Centre. It is true that the inclusion of Indian States creates a complication but it has to be remembered that some of them are already in advance of British India in the matter of literacy and if those which are backward are compelled to discharge their obligations in the matter by some authority in the new constitution, it is a consummation devoutely to be wished.

EFFECTIVE REVIVAL.

It is to be regretted that the Government of India has accepted the recommendations of the Inchcape Committee and abolished the Central Advisory Board of Education. Its effective revival in accordance with the suggestions of the Hartog Committee is a great necessity. The work of the Educational Commissioner at Washington, though education is not a federal subject in the United States, is worthy of special consideration."

SPECIAL STUDY DURING SOJOURN.

Principal Seshadri hopes to make a special study of some of these problems during his sojourn in Europe and America. Education under local bodies is another subject he has arranged to study under the auspices of the Board of Education in England in view of the growing importance of the problem in India. He is looking forward eagerly to the knowledge and experience of this educational tour which he hopes to place at the disposal of various educational bodies in the country on his return early in October.—A. P.

"SENAPATI" BAPAT RELEASED

—:o:—

After 7 Years R. I.

ECHO OF MULSHI SATYAGRAHA

HYDERABAD, May 24.

Sjt. Bapat, who is well-known for his Mulshi Satyagraha in connection with Tata Hydraulic Works, was released yesterday from the Central Prison after serving seven years hard labour.

He was received by prominent Congressmen at the entrance to the jail and taken in a procession.

In the evening he addressed a mass meeting. He is leaving for Poona to-day.—A. P.

DARING DAY LIGHT ROBBERY

HYDERABAD, May 24.

A report has been received here of a highway robbery in broad daylight in which a Hindu was robbed of his horse and money and seriously injured near Khanpur in Sukkur District.—A. P.

SAUGOR CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS

March Objected To By Police

(From A Correspondent.)

With a view to train Congress Volunteers for systematic work and make them more disciplined during the forthcoming Provincial Political Conference to be held in the first week of June a regular rally of volunteers is being held every morning from 6 to 6-30 in the local Azad Maidan (which is a Municipal ground). Occasionally the volunteers are made to march through certain streets in rows of fours. This has a very wholesome effect on the public which views this organisation of the youths with respect and regard. The D.S. P. of Saugor has sent instructions to the City Inspector, a copy of which is attached herewith, stating that such movements of the Congress Volunteers seriously obstruct the traffic. As far as we know, no such complaint has been made to any of the police officials nor there is much traffic in the streets of this place at such an early hour. No traffic is obstructed when people walk in an unorganised manner blocking the whole street, nor is objection ever taken when police constables, soldiers or students of the Police Training School parade the streets in military formation; but when unarmed non-violent volunteers walk in the streets in files of fours, the police authorities suddenly wake up to the fact that such movements obstruct the traffic. This attitude of the police authorities is strongly resented.

To test how far the volunteers have been trained, about a hundred volunteers marched through some streets of the town in lines of four on the 15th and 17th instant. They included about 30 boys who were all under 10.

POLICE SUPERINTENDENT'S INSTRUCTIONS.

The following is the copy of memo to the Inspector:—

City Inspector,

I have received information that on Friday 15th instant, and Sunday 17th instant, the Congress Volunteers assembled for parade in Azad Maidan proceeded thence to march through various streets of the City in a military formation designated as "route marching."

Under Section 31 Police Act it is the duty of the Police to keep order on the public thoroughfares. The movement in such formation of bodies of men through the streets of this town seriously obstructs all traffic and the movements of individuals on their lawful occasions. Under Sec. 31 P.A., therefore, such movements in military formation are forbidden.

If the object of the Congress Volunteers in so doing is merely to obtain healthy exercise, I would point out that there is plenty of open ground outside the limits of the City and Cant. where they can attain their object.

Sd./- B. C. TAYLOR.
17-5-31 D.S.P.

Copy to Mr. K. R. Khandekar.
President District Congress Committee.

Sd./- B. C. TAYLOR,
17-5-31 D.S.P.

STOP THIS SABRE-RATTLING.

Mr. Sheth's Reply To Mr. Satyamurthi.

Mr. Amritlal D. Sheth, the editor of "Saurashtra," and a member of the Working Committee of the Indian States' Peoples' Conference in the course of a statement says:

Mr. Satyamurti makes a deliberately incorrect statement, when he says that we had decided first to hold the Baroda session and then to settle up the question of amalgamation there. Luckily for us all, the resolution dictated by Mahatmaji and accepted by Sjt. Satyamurti, directly contradicts Mr. Satyamurti's statement in toto. A meeting of all organisations was first to be held; amalgamation was to be decided up there; and then the session of the amalgamated Institution was to be held. Mahatmaji's resolution is quite clear and explicit, admitting of no doubt on the point. The only wonder is why Mr. Satyamurti makes such a deliberately misleading statement.

SJT. JAMNALALJI.

With regard to Sjt. Jamnalalji's "No" for the presidentship, the evident glee of Mr. Satyamurti is a bit out of place and unfounded as I would show presently. I am one of those personally concerned in this affair. Sjt. Jamnalalji gave us a very enthusiastic "Yes." He put forward only one condition. He said that he must have Mahatmaji's permission to be free from the Spinners' Association's work, so that he could solely devote himself to the Indian States' People's work. If he accepted the responsibilities. But, Mahatmaji did not allow him to leave Spinners' Association. And Jamnalalji would not think of being a mere-two-days' president. This is how it became impossible for Sjt. Jamnalalji to accept the post. His non-acceptance had nothing whatsoever to do with the present controversy raised by Mr. Satyamurti.

DIAMETRICALLY OPPOSITE.

One very extra-ordinary and uniformly persistent feature of the statement of Mr. Satyamurti has been that he wants that the Indian States' Peoples' Institution should be run under the auspices of the Indian National Congress. In the same breath, he opposes very vehemently the idea that the Indian States' Peoples' Institution should be bossed by Politicians from British India. Apart from the question, whether or not, the workers of the Indian States' Peoples' Conference are British Indian politicians, I hope Mr. Satyamurti will have to accept that if the Institution is run under the Congress auspices, the British Indian politicians alone will not only boss over the Institution, but will control the whole movement. I really wonder how an astute publicist and a lawyer like Mr. Satyamurti could reconcile these two diametrically opposite situations. Mahatmaji himself has considered this to be a debatable point. Any way, it is not a question for any individual to decide. We are quite prepared to place the question before the full house of the Conference and obtain their mandate. I hope Mr. Satyamurti will not fail to appreciate this democratic method of solving the question.

GOVERNMENT STAMP.

Mr. Satyamurti has branded the Bombay Conference as the organisation of British Indian politicians. Of course, he thought differently, when he spoke from the platform of this very same Bombay Conference. However, his statement merely shows his ignorance. While Mr. Satyamurti is a Madras man out and out, 75 per cent. of our Conference workers have their residence, properties, and families in Indian States even to-day; and barring few exceptions, all of us were accepted by the British Government as Indian States' subjects; and deported as such to the state territories, during the last Civil Disobedience campaign. Thus, it would be seen that the Government have already stamped us as Indian States' People with fullest formalities. So Mr. Satyamurti's recommendations to them not to accept us as Indian Statse' workers would not avail.

"FANCIES HIMSELF A DICTATOR."

I have noted one thing in particular in all the statements of Mr. Satyamurti under reference. Mr. Satyamurti, as it were, fancies himself the Dictator of the States' people. He poses as if he was an accepted spokesman for the people of the Indian States. For us, we are quite prepared to welcome him in our ranks and allow him his place, which he shall have to win by sheer work—hard, risky, and unselfish.

A REPRESENTATIVE BODY.

A word about the Indian States' Peoples' Conference. This was the first body, who collected together the representatives of 80 Salute States under the banner. This was the first body with whose president, the Viceroy discussed Indian States' Problems, and from whom, His Excellency understood the Indian States' Peoples' view-point. This was the first body, who at a very great expense, sent a deputation to England at the time of the London sittings of the Butler Committee, to expose the misrule, prevailing in the Indian States, to whose rulers—the Indian princes—the British public used to give certificates of all kinds of merits. The deputation left a deep impression on the British public, on leading politicians of all schools and all persons in authority. It was this institution, which sent a Committee of enquiry to the Punjab, as a result of whose labour, the most startling document entitled "The Indictment of Paliala" was published.

It is this Conference, which sent a deputation to wait on Mahatmaji and the Working Committee of the Congress at Delhi at the time of the Gandhi-Irwin pourparlers, to place before the Congress definite demands of the people of the states in connection with the forthcoming federation. What I mean to say is this: this Conference has established its position as an Institution ceaselessly striving in the interests of the people of the states by sheer consistent and hard work, carried on by its workers, who enjoy full confidence of their masters,—the people of the states,—as evidenced by the funds cheerfully subscribed by them for all this work.

STOP THIS SABRE-RATTLING.

If Mr. Satyamurti really wishes to render service to the people of Inian States, he can only do it by stopping his sabre-rattling and aiding the cause espoused by the Conference. Let us unite in the common cause and present a solid front against the onslaught of the every-day increasing reactionary spirits of the princes' quarters. I make a personal appeal to Mr. Satyamurti to pause, consider and decide to stand shoulder to shoulder with us all, who have made this cause,—the cause of the people of the states—our life's work.

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UNTADI OBSERVES "DHARASANA DAY"

From A Correspondent.)

UNTADI (Taluka Bulsar), May 22.

Yesterday a huge meeting of villagers on the sea coast was held to celebrate the Dharasana raid day at Dandi. This village is different from the historical Dandi where Mahatma Gandhi with his eighty broke the salt law. This place is four miles off Untadi.

VILLAGERS PRESENT.

The villagers from Dandi, Dante, Kakawadi, Bhagal and Malvan were present in numbers. Females also took part in the meeting. The Vanar Sena of Untadi with some local workers attended the meeting. In the beginning the national and prohibition songs were sung.

PEOPLE'S SUFFERINGS.

A year has rolled away since the great raid on the Dharasana Salt Depot under the generalship of Messrs. Imamsaheb Bavazir, Narhari Parekh, and Manilal Gandhi. The people were reminded of the great sufferings the volunteers had to undergo and were thanked for the services they rendered to the sufferers. As there were cases of police troubles at Malvan and Bhagal, the people were explained of their new rights and were asked to be fearless.

Also they were asked to inform the Untadi Camp, if any such trouble arise in future. Moreover they were exhorted to be free from the nasty habit of drinking.

POONA DAY BY DAY

Railway Workmen's Demand

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, May 22.

Sjt. Jamnadas Metha addressed a largely attended meeting at Ghorpuri, Poona of Railway workmen. Sjt. N. V. Bhovde presided.

Sjt. Jamnadas Metha said that the net income of the Railways in India is about Rs. 10 crores, still no attempt was made to improve the condition of the Railway workers. Government earned about one crore rupees from G. I. P. Railway alone.

There were 7,500 officers receiving salaries of more than Rs. 1,000 p. m. One reason for these officers receiving such fat salaries was the Lee Commission.

Now every thing had gone cheap. and one failed to understand why the officers were still highly paid. He brought this to the notice of the Railway Agent and suggested that the retrenchment should be applied to these officers. Why not reduce the pay of these officers by 40 per cent? Why should the axe of retrenchment fall on the poor workers.

Mr. Metha further said that in the last meeting of the Working Committee of All-India Railwaymen's Federation, it was decided to call a special meeting of the said body, if the arbitration courts were not immediately appointed. That body will discuss the future plans.

Then Sjt. Metha appealed to Railwaymen to join the union in large numbers. He said that there were about eight lakhs of workers, but hardly two lakhs had joined the Federation.

WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY ELECTIONS.

The following gentlemen have been elected from amongst the patrons

(1) Prof. V. G. Maydeo, (2) Mr. N. C. Kelkar, (3) Prof. Brate.

Following are elected by the educated ladies:—(1) Santabai Kalikar, (2) Kashinathbai Nawge, (3) Dr. Satyabhamabai Patwardhan.

Following are elected by the Graduate voters:—(1) Prof. M. R. Pranjpe, (2) Mr. S. A. Brelvi. (3) Prof. D. R. Gadgil, (4) Prof. G. B. Kolhatkar, (5) Mr. G. S. Marathe.

The following are elected by the General constituency:—(1) Dr. D. D. Karve, (2) L. B. Bhopatkar, (3) P. K. Atre. (4) N. H. Kulkarni.

POLICE FIND REVOLVER AT THE BOTTOM OF WELL

But They Make No Arrests

(From Our Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, May 24.

Much sensation has caused here last night, as the local police, after vigorous search lasting over an hour, recovered a revolver from inside a well in Phool Bagh.

The revolver was not loaded. No other incriminatory materials were available. No arrests were made. People in large numbers gathered round the well while the search proceeded.

BROACH OBSERVES DHARASANA DAY

Congress Test Case For Illicit Sale Of Toddy

(From Our Correspondent.)

BROACH, May 22.

The 21st of the month, being the anniversary of the severe lathi charge at Dharasana, was celebrated in Broach yesterday. There was a crowded programme for the day and quite a large number of people particulared in the work for the day.

The Prabhat pheris started from the different streets early in the morning at 5-30 a.m. and all of them met together in the principal square of the town. At 7 a.m. the President of the Taluka Samiti Mr. Motilal Vin hoisted the national flag and all assembled saluted with reverence.

The Desh Sevikas arranged a khadi-hawking programme and also enrolled members for the Congress. In the evening, a procession was organized, which terminated at Sera Ashram.

A public meeting was held there and Dr. Chandulal Desai addressed the meeting with his characteristic fervour.

Others among those present were Sjt. Dinkerrao Desai, the President of the Municipality, Sjt. Bhagwatlal Sardar and Mr. Kasum Desai, Secretary of the Desh Sevika Sangh.

ILLICIT SALE OF TODDY.

For the second time, the City Magistrate adjourned the case to 4th June, in which Sjt. Dinkerrao Desai, the President of the City Municipality and Secretary of the District Congress Committee has set the law in motion with regard to the illicit sale of Toddy in the city of Broach.

Sjt. Motilal Vin, the pleader for the complainant argued against the adjournment being granted on the ground that the Defendant will be thereby given a license for continuing the illicit sale for a fortnight more. But the Magistrate humorously asked the Defendant to be more cautious and not to expose himself in such a manner. The case was adjourned to 4th June.

NO POSTAGE.

Our constituents are hereby informed **that we have no Agent in Poona.** All orders for Waterproofs therefore should be sent to our Bombay office direct and which will be executed free of postal and Railway charges, **thus will avoid all middlemen profits.**

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Orthodoxy And Superstition

(Continued from page 6.)

hallelujahs, with streets of gold, and gates of pearl. It gives (or tries to give) them fiends and imps, with wings like bats. It gives them ghots and goblins, spooks, and sprites, and little devils that swarm in the bodies of men. It gives them hell, where the souls of men will roast in eternal flames. Truly India has a lot to thank the "Holy Church"! She has a lot to thank the Orthodox Churches of the West! We know the priests, and the Monks and Bishops, and Cardinals. They have all been "sanctified", and are all "inspired". We know the part they have played in the West. We know they have convinced millions that "celibacy is the greatest of all virtues"; that all "women are perpetual temptations"; that "women are the enemies of true holiness", that "monks and priests are nobler than fathers," that "nuns are purer than all mothers." They have thought—that only "Revelation was sacred"; that "reason was blasphemous"; that faith was holy, and that facts were false. They have known all about the worlds beyond the grave, but nothing at all about the world in which they lived. They have taught that the world was flat (revolving round the moon, and not the sun) and only 5,000 years old and that the stars were only little sparkles, made to beautify the night.

LIGHT FROM SCIENCE

Let us then, rather thank the great men and women, both in the East and in the West. We must thank the great scientists; those who have reached the foundation, the bed-rock, who have built upon facts. the great scientists in whose presence priests and ignorant monks and theologians look foolish. The scientists have never persecuted, never imprisoned their fellowmen. They have forged no chains, built no dungeons, erected no scaffolds. tore no flesh with red-hot pincers, dislocated no joints on racks, crushed no bones in iron boots, extinguished no eyes, tore out no tongues, and lighted no faggots. The great thinkers of India, and of the West, have never pretended to be "inspired," never claimed to be Prophets or Saints, or to have been "born again" They are, and have been only honest and intelligent men. They have not appealed to force or fear.

THE HARVEST OF FREEDOM.

They do not regard men and women as children, to be cheated by illusions, rocked in the cradle of a bigoted creed, and soothed by a lullaby of lies. These men do not wound, but they heal; they do not kill, but they lengthen life; they do not enslave, they break the chains, and make men free. They have sown the seeds of knowledge and many millions, are reaping, have reaped, and will reap—the harvest of joy and freedom. Let us then thank the heroes, in all lands, the destroyers of prejudice and of fear, the dethroners of savage gods, the extinguishers of hate's eternal fires; all the heroes, the breakers of chains, the real founders of freedom and wholly emancipated states, all the makers of just laws of every race; the heroes, whose dungeons became shrines, the heroes whose blood made scaffolds sacred, the heroes the apostles of reason, the disciples of truth, the soldiers of freedom, and those who have filled the world with light.

INVESTIGATING MAGISTRATE'S EVIDENCE.

(Continued from previous page.)

to make inquiries in this matter?—I could have been.

But did you inquire?—No. I did not.

You have said in your order that a copy should be sent to the Deputy S. P. Who was this Deputy S. P. to whom you sent a copy?—Mr. Rafe.

Who was the police officer, who conducted the investigation and sent the accused to the Committing Magistrate? I do not know that.

Is he the same man who it was decided in your conference at Panvel should be deputed to carry on the investigation?—I cannot say.

INVESTIGATING OFFICER.

Witness proceeding admitted that as a result of that decision ultimately Mr. Raje came to be appointed as the Investigating Officer.

To further questions witness replied that he knew Police Inspector Patil since September 1930 and he could identify his signature.

Do you recollect that Mr. Patil had told you that Shevde the Round Guard was shot dead?—Yes. He had told me that Shevde seemed to have died of a bullet wound. It was at the time of my first visit. It was said when we both and Mr. Baldwin were standing near the dead body of Shevde. Nobody had touched the body till then. We were merely speculating as to the probable cause of his death. As a layman I could not definitely conclude as to how the wound was caused and when I expressed doubt on that point Mr. Patil said it was a gun shot wound.

Regarding the investigation witness was asked if he knew whether Mr. Patil took part in it or not. He denied any knowledge of it, but admitted that he would not have liked Mr. Patil to take any part in it.

Proceeding witness said that usually in the first information about any matter received by a police officer, the person who gave the information was different than the one who received it.

Did you notice that in the information that was received by the Sub-Inspector on September 27, Mr. Savant himself has supplied the information and has received it himself?—No. I did not notice that. So far as I can remember the information, a copy of which was shown to me was given by the police inspector to some police officer of Thana.

A WRONG IMPRESSION.

Witness was shown an Exhibit and asked if the information in that case and the Police officer who received it was the same, and the witness replied in the affirmative. Asked if he was shown that paper witness said he was not certain about it. Perhaps he had a wrong impression.

In reply to further questions witness said that his relations with the deceased Mamlatdar, Mr. Joshi were cordial. Mr. Joshi was a quiet sort of officer. Even before the Satyagraha on September 25 witness had an idea of Satyagraha because he used to receive reports about it.

LETTERS ON DEAD BODY.

Are you aware that some letters were discovered on the dead body of Mr. Joshi?—I have heard that some papers were found on the person of Mr. Joshi but I have not seen them.

Witness further stated that on September 23 he had written a demi-official letter to Mr. Joshi and in the ordinary course it ought to have reached him on September 25. It was written from Alibag.

Was that letter written in reply to one from Mr. Joshi?—Yes it was in reply to his telegram.

Was it in connection with the Satyagraha at Chirner on September 25?—Yes.

Had you ever an intention to be present at that Satyagraha?—No.

Mr. Kaundinya here added that the letter was not with him in the Court. It was in his possession and was on his confidential file. He also added that he got it from the successor of Mr. Joshi. Mr. Savant the new Mamlatdar of Panvel.

How did you come to get it from him?—I learnt that that letter was not amongst the papers found on the person of Mr. Joshi although I expected it to be there. Therefore I had to make inquiries and in the course of those inquiries Mr. Savant sent that letter to me.

HOW HE GOT IT.

How did you get it?—I got it from Mr. Savant demi-officially.

Why did you want that letter?—Mr. Patil had told me that on September 26 that Mr. Joshi had shown him that letter while they were going to Chirner on the morning of September 25 Mr. Patil had also said that after reading the letter he returned it to Mr. Joshi. Naturally when I learnt that it was not in the papers found on Mr. Joshi's body a suspicion was aroused in my mind that someody might have played a mischief with the letter and secretly removed it.

What did it matter if it was found on Mr. Joshi's body or not?—I shall have to explain a lot for that.

Very well. Were you satisfied when you got that letter from Mr. Savant that it was the self-same letter that you had written to Mr. Joshi?—Yes. I was so satisfied.

MUCH LOSS OF LIFE.

How did you expect Mr. Savant to find that letter?—I wanted him to search the office files.

If requested will you be able to produce the letter as also the covering letter that Mr. Savant wrote to you?—I may produce the original letter but I cannot produce the covering letter of Mr. Savant. It contains some confidential matters.

Was it not the duty of Government servants to inquire about injuries to the people and to take care of those injured?—Yes. It was their duty.

What do you mean when you say that there was serious loss of life and it was an unusual incident?—The total mortality was 12 on all sides out of these seven were from the public. The number also included two deaths which occurred in a hospital in Bombay.

35 MEN INJURED.

Witness proceeded to say that in all 35 persons were injured on the day due to firing. Out of these 19 had received gun shot wounds.

Here the witness referred to his notes and corrected the figure of those who received gun shot wounds as 21, and said that two of them subsequently died.

What is the paper you are looking into?—These are my notes.

When did you prepar them?—Yesterday.

With what help?—From my notes of inquiry.

Have you any records with you now?—No. The record of my inquiry is not in my possession.

Since when it is not with you?—I submitted it in October last.

You did not see it since then?—No. I have had the benefit of looking into my English notes with the help of Public Prosecutor. I saw my own notes.

LIST OF WITNESSES.

Witness then gave a full list of the witnesses whose statements he recorded in the course of his inquiry. He gave the names of the members of the public as well as Government officers and the police constables.

Before the Court rose for the day the witness was asked if he would be able to produce any papers on Monday and he replied that he was not going to Alibag, and so would not be able to bring any papers but he added that all such papers as could be produced in the Court were with the Public Prosecutor.

The Court then rose for the day. Mr. Kaundinya's cross-examination will be resumed to-day (Monday).

MYSORE BUDGET FOR 1931-32.
INCREASE IN INCOME-TAX.

BANGALORE, May 23.

The Mysore Budget for 1931-32 anticipates retrenchment in almost every department, including education, in view of the heavy fall in the revenue estimated under Excise, Land revenue and Rail ways. Against the total anticipated realisation of Rs. 3,77,46,000, the expenditure chargeable to it amounts to Rs. 3,76,84,000 leaving a small favourable surplus of Rs. 32,000. The Budget proposals include an increase under income-tax by lowering the taxable minimum from Rs. 2,400 to Rs. 1,800. The Budget Session of the Mysore Assembly commences of June 1st.

—A. P.

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DAILY WEATHER REPORT

POONA, May 24.

Associated with thunderstorms there has been nearly general rain in Malabar and Mysore and local rain in Madras, Deccan, Bengal and Assam, with a few falls in Southeast Madras, Chota Nagpur and Burma. Yesterday's low pressure area over Baluchistan has caused few light showers of rain in the North West Frontier Province and Kashmir and lies this morning over west Punjab. The temperature is above normal in the West Punjab and adjoining areas of the North West Frontier Province and Baluchistan and from East Rajputana to South Deccan.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Victoria Point quarter of inch; Cherrapunji two; Calcutta Mymensingh, Darjeeling Ranchi one; Jessore three quarter; Dibrugarh, Silchar and Basal half; Gauhati a quarter Coimbatore three; Chittaldr two; Mysore one; Cochin three quarter, Mangalore and Kodanal half; Bangalore, Calicut Bellary, Merrcara and Coonoor quarter.

Forecast: Scattered thunderstorm and rain will continue in Deccan, Mysore and the Madras Presidency and a few falls in Bengal, Assam and Burma. Rainfall will also extend in the North West Frontier Province, Kashmir and the Punjab Hills.

OUR CALCUTTA LETTER.

Controversy Over Appearance Without Fees

CAN THAT PRACTIC LEAD TO ABUSE?

(From Our Correspondent.)
CALCUTTA, May 20.

Mr. Justice Lort-William and Mr. Justice S. C. Mullick set aside yesterday the order of Mr. S. Ghosh, Additional District Magistrate, Dacca, dismissing the complaint of Surendra Nath Bhattacharya against a Police Sergeant and certain constables of Dacca in connection with the death of his brother Ajit Bhattacharya (19), who was a student of the Dacca University on July 21, 1930, when there was some trouble over picketing outside the Dacca University. Their Lordships held that it was desirable that a proper inquiry should be held into the circumstances of the death of the boy.

APPEARANCE WITHOUT FEES.

In the course of the hearing a question arose whether Counsel could appear in a case without fees. In reply to Mr. Justice Lort-William, Mr. B. C. Chatterjee, Counsel for the petitioner, said that in such cases nobody got his fees as a rule. His Lordship remarked that by appearing in such cases anybody would be getting advertisement which in his opinion was a breach of professional etiquette for members of the English Bar, of whom Mr Chatterjee was one. He, however, agreed with Mr. Chatterjee that in very special and exceptional circumstance Counsel could appear without fe's but added that if a practice was made of it, then it was bound to lead to abuse. Mr. Chatterjee pleaded that, although a member of the English Bar, he was none the less an Indian and in any case of injustice being done to his countrymen which was so frequent in these days he could not help considering it exceptional. He also said that had he been an Indian and in his position, his Lordship would follow the same course. Moreover, Mr. Chatterjee referred to the condition of England where such cases were very rare, because there was "the best of good feeling between the English police and the English people," and pointed out that police assaults in that country were very seldom seen. And the reason, said Mr. Justice Lort-William with a laughter, was that there was no picketing there. The matter dropped here.

CALCUTTA MUSLIM YOUTH CONFERENCE.

A well-known and elderly Bengali Muslim gentleman who is not in the least sympathy with the Congress mad a very significant remark about the Calcutta Muslim Youth Conference which concluded its session on Monday last. In the course of a talk which I had with him, he said that the Bengali element present at the conference was only 2 per cent. of the entire attendance and only 10 per cent. represented the youth. And this fact it is not easy to deny.

DR. SHAFAAT AHMED KHAN.

Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan in his presidential address declared that the Muslim demands embodied in the Delhi resolutions of 1930 and re-affirmed in April last were the Magna Charta of Muslim India. One of the resolutions passed at the conference supported these demands. Another resolution stated that the conference had "no confidence in the so-called Muslim Nationalist conclave held at Lucknow "in camera" as it does not represent Muslim opinion and strongly condemn their activities for creating divisions in the Muslim [illegible]" It is strongly advocated [illegible] electorates, "a right [illegible] the Muslims have enjoyed for the last 20 years and which has been guaranteed to them not only by the existing law of the land, but also by the Round Table Conference," and said. "This right is vital to them not only for their political existence in this country but also for the maintenance of their culture."

PRESERVATION OF URDU.

The conference further opined that definite and detailed instructions should be formulated for the preservation of Urdu in every province of British India, disapproved of the Bhopal negotiations "as the spirit of the negotiations is absolutely against the mandate of the All-India Conference", warned the Nawab of Bhopal and the Maharaja of Bikaner not the settle the communal problem by private negotiations an wire-pelling as they held no mandate for such actions, and requested the Viceroy not to nominate any Muslim belonging to the Muslim Nationalist Party to the Round Table Conference.

BIG ROUND-UP IN CALCUTTA.

The Special Branch of the Fort Pcolice have arrested in Calcutta 72 men in all including Chinese, Japanese, Muslims, and Hindus on the allegation that several men have conspired together to smuggle arms, ammunitions, cocaine, and opium into Calcutta. 70 of them have been released on bail. The police maintain that the accused in conspiracy with one another have been responsible either individually or jointly for the importation of drugs and arms into Calcutta. Interesting developments are expected.

Joint Electorates Best For Muslims

—:o:—

SEPARATE ONES NEGATION OF NATIONALISM

GAYA LAWYERS' MANIFESTO

14 Lawyers of Gaya have issued a manifesto, pleading for joint electorates and adult suffrage. Their names are as under:—1. S.A. Hasnat, 2. M.A. Quadir, 3. Aquil H. Kazmi, 4. M. Asad Raza, 5. Tauheed Ahsan, 6. Yehya Ali Khan, 7. Shafiqur Rahman, 8. Md. Mustafa, 9. Md. Mohsin, 10 Syed Izhar Hossain, 11. M. Bashirul Haq, 12 S. Azharusuf, 13 M. Abdul Barkat, 14. K. M. Jalaud-din.

The manifesto reads as under: "We the undersigned Muslim Lawyers of the Gaya Bar, after fully considering the pros and cons of the different resolutions on the subject of separate and joint electorates passed by the All-India Muslim Conference and Nationalist Muslim Conference, are of opinion that joint electorate with reservation of seats for my minorities and adult suffrage is the best for the Muslims, and that Separate electorate is the negation of Nationalism."

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS 10,000 LIRES PRIZE FOR BEST WORK

The Director of Information, writes:—

The International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, has instituted an annual prize for the best work in Agricultural Economics comprizing all problems relating to Economics and Agricultural Statistics. The prize was instituted on the occasion of the marriage of the Crown Prince of Italy with Princess Marie Josie of Belgium and is called the "Humbert Marie Josie Prize". It consists of a gold medal and a sum of 10,000 lires and will be awarded by the Permanent Committee of the Institute. The last day for the presentation of the work is September 30 and the date of award December 31. The work of authors belonging to the countries adhering to the Institute and published in the course of the preceding two years will alone be admitted for competition. The detailed rules can be obtained from the Director of Public Instruction or from the Director of Agriculture, Poona.

TOO MANY DUTIES ON COTTON

Congress Work Progressing

(From Our Correspondent).
LIMBDI, May, 21.

Picketing continues at Limbdi because the foreign cloth merchants have determined to begin the sale of foreign cloth. The Youth Leaguers are firm in their decision to extend the term.

NEW DEWAN'S TASK.

The salaries of the servants of the State have not been paid for four months. The new Dewan is trying to balance the financial stringency and his efforts have been successful to some extent.

The cotton merchants are dissatisfied with the attitude of the Directors of the Gin Press. The Dhoknas are not collected timely in the market and the merchants have to suffer much. The farmers have to pay Bighoti, Rs. 0/1/9 custom duty per one maund Kala, 6 pies per maund cotton, and 6 pies more per maund of cotton for sending outside Limbdi in any part of the state. This is a question of too many duties on one commodity. There are many other grievances of the merchants against the management. Will not the new Dewan look into this and relieve all these grievances as early as possible?

The youths are enlisting here members for the Congress, Swadeshi propaganda is growing briskly, a house to house propaganda is going on and pledges of Swadeshism are taken by everybody.

The Dhasa Rape Case has created a sensation in Bhavnagar.

Everybody speaks of the necessity of a Factory Act in the mill because complaints are coming now and agan about over-work and employment of young boys.

Swadeshi propaganda and Khaddar production work is going on well.

OUR PUNJAB LETTER

Lathi Charges & Arrests

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
LAHORE, May 20.

Congress elections are over Both parties behaved splendidly. Not an angry word was exchanged. A feature of the elections was the return of a large number of ladies to posts of responsibility. This is but natural. Who can forget their marvellous record of services during the recent struggle? Shreemati Ram Piyari, who went to jail, was elected President of the Gwalmandi Ward. Shreemati Puran Devi was elected President of another Ward. Amongst other ladies elected to different posts may be mentioned Swadesh Kumari, Mrs. Menakadevi Chatterji, Shakuntla Devi, Mrs. Sondhi, Kumari Lajawati.

Attempts are being made to bring about a compromise between the two sections of Congressmen. Some progress has already been made towards an amicable settlement and it is expected a compromise will be reached ere long.

LATHI CHARGES AGAIN.

Truce was declared several months ago, but the policy of repression has not been completely abandoned. Lathi mentality still survives in certain quarters. About 50 persons were injured in a lathi charge at Ludhiana. Gandhiji has deputed Lala Dunichand to enquire into the affair. Dr. Satyapal, who has made personal enquiries on the spot, declares there was absolutely no justification for police action. There was a mushaira, a kind of political symposium. Admission was by tickets. Police went to the function in large numbers. Zaildars and Lumberdars were also present. The police got in without any passes. Things went on merrily for sometime when someone threw a chair on the dais. A report was made to the Magistrate who was present on the spot. Dr. Kishorilal, it is alleged was immediately after assaulted by the man who had thrown the chair and by two constable. This led to confusion and the police, for some mysterious reasons, indulged in a lathi practice, injuring about 50 persons.

Arrests followed. Amongst those taken into custody are Mr. Mohamed Abdulla, Municipal Commissioner, Pt. Kali, pleader and and Dr. Kishorilal. This is the popular version.

CAWNPORE MUNICIPAL BOARD.

Its Life Extended To 4 Years.

(From Our Correspondent).
CAWNPORE, May 20.

An important meeting of the Cawnpore Municipal Board was held this morning at the Town Hall under the presidentship of Rai Bahadur Vikramajit Singh, Chairman. A draft of the Annual Administration Report was passed without any alterations. A very interesting discussion ensued over a letter from the Chairman of the Municipal Board, Farrukhabad-cum-Fatehgarh, forwarding their resolution re: the extension of the period of membership from 3 years to 5 years. It was passed with Babu Narainprasad Nigam's amendment that the life of the Board be extended from 3 years to 4 years.

HANDING OVER OF RS. 50,000.

The following resolution was discussed next:—

"To consider the desirability of handing over Rs. 50,000 contributed by the Municipal Board for the relief of sufferers to the Provincial Fund, started by his Excellency the Governor, and earmark this for spending it on repairs and re-construction of houses burnt of the poor and of those who are unable to construct from their own funds in supersession of the former resolutions on the subject."

It was ruled out of order as according to the Section 94 of the Bye-laws, it could not be discussed unless the former resolution in this connection had been rescinded.

CONTROL OVER FACTORIES.

The Board discussed a letter of the Cawnpore Improvement Trust, requesting an addition of a section to the bye-laws be made for the control of construction of factories and passed the following:—

"No new factories shall be sanctioned unless they are situated in an area reserved by the Improvement Trust for factories."

The Board did not pass the resolution that the bicycles must carry red rear-light or red-reflector fixed in conspicuous place in the rear of the bicycle, the resolution which was sent up by the Cawnpore Cantonment Board for amending the Municipal bye-laws by incorporating it.

INSTITUTIONS OF PHYSICAL CULTURE.

The Cawnpore Friends' Union Club, Tilak Vyayamshala, Vivekananda Gymnastic Club and Muslim Club were the institutions for promotion of physical culture recommended by the Board in reply to a letter from the Collector asking for Board's recommendation for the same.

LADIES' PARK.

Cawnpore Mazdoor Sabha Library was sanctioned a non-recurring grant of Rs. 1,000 earmarked for building. The site for the construction of a "Ladies' Park" near Sarsaiyaghat was also decided, according to a letter of the Improvement Trust regarding the construction of the same.

"NEW ORDER."

Several important resolutions could not be discussed for want of time including the following:—

"That the Municipal proceedings be sent for publication to the "New Order," the only local English paper and the Executive Officer be authorised to settle charges of publication with the printer and publisher of the paper."

It is a newly started weekly paper from Cawnpore.

BUY SWADESHI UMBRELLAS

The Secretary, B. P. C. C., writes:—

The Congress has desired to boycott all foreign piece-goods in any form. In view of the oncoming monsoons a number of merchants in Bombay as merchants elsewhere have stocked umbrellas for sale made mostly of foreign cloth. The umbrellas are largely imported into India from Germany, Japan, Burma, and other foreign countries. The umbrellas, therefore, require to be boycotted.

We have Swadeshi mills manufacturing umbrella cloth, though they are at present not manufacturing umbrella fittings. Among the names of Swadeshi mills manufacturing umbrella cloth a few have come to our knowledge and we would certainly feel glad to know the names of others. They are:—

(1) Gujrat Gin. Manufacturing Co. Ltd., outside Kalupur gate, Ahmedabad.

(2) The Central India Spinning Weaving-Manufacturing Co. Ltd. (Empress Mills) Nagpur. Umbrellas made of the cloth manufactured by these Swadeshi mills may be purchased.

India pays every year a large sum of money to foreign countries for the purchase of umbrellas, umbrellas-fittings.

The following figures give an idea of the value of imports:—

(In thousands of rupees.)

1928-29	57.19
1929-30	43,66
1930-31	31,08
Decrease in 1930-31 as compared with 1929-30	—12,57

Berar Prov. Mahila Political Conference

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)
KHAMGAON, May 22.

The Berar Provincial Mahila Political Conference holds its first session at Khamgaon on June 1st and 2nd. All ladies in the Province are cordially requested to attend. Reception Committee members fee, Re. 1, delegate fee annas 8 spectators fee, one anna.

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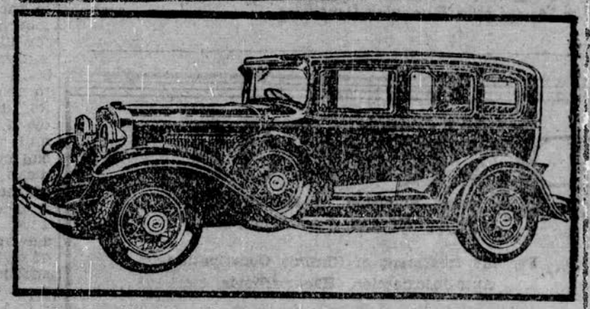

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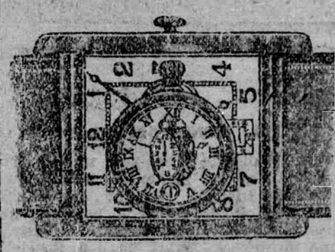

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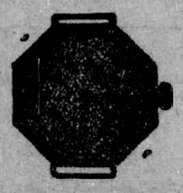

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What the People Say

IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN COTTON.

Duty Of The Congress.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The "Bombay Chronicle has been doing valuable service to the country by taking up the question of the importation of foreign cotton to the detriment of the indigenous producer and also the question of foreign exports to this country. These are questions which are apt to be forgotten by the man in the street and they require to be dinned into the ears of every Nationalist every now and then. If the Swadeshi movement has to be worked in the interests of the masses, then we shall have to proceed on proper lines and not in the interest of any particular class or community.

It is strange that the Congress has as yet failed to take any action against those mills which have been using either Uganda or American cotton for the last few months to the detriment of Indian grown cotton. More than three lakhs bales of foreign cotton have been imported into this country during the last few months, representing a loss to India of several crores of rupees. It not only means direct loss in the shape of export of Indian money to other countries, but it means a heavy loss to the Indian cotton cultivator by depressing his produce out of proportion to its intrinsic merits. The Gujrat cultivator, who is the main sufferer by these imports, has taken the leading part in the last Civil Disobedience movement and is this his reward, for his great sacrifices, by the millowners of Bombay and especially of Ahmedabad? One has to remember that it costs about Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 to get down a candy of cotton from Gujrat to the mills in Bombay, but the Ahmedabad mills suffer from no such handicap. They have a cotton market at their very doors, where a fine stapled cotton is grown in abundance. They have thus an advantage over the Bombay millowners of at least Rs. 30 per candy: In addition to this, they have a ready market for the sale of their piecegoods in the interior of this vast sub-continent. Bombay mills are thus under a handicap, from which the Ahmedabad mills are free. Yet, the millowners of Ahmedabad instead of buying indigenous cotton prefer to go all the way to America or Uganda for their raw material.

Is this patriotism, or is this money making pure and simple at the cost of the poor cultivator of Gujrat? Had it not been for the Civil Disobedience movement the mills, whether in Bombay or Ahmedabad, would have been dragging on a precarious existence. But while the millowners are willing to take advantage of the Congress movement and the surge of Swadeshi, they are reluctant to buy even Indian grown cotton and thus keep the cultivator alive in these hard times. There was a Swadeshi Sabha in Ahmedabad, I think, started by the millowners themselves. I should like to know what has happened to it. Is it moribund, or already dead? If it is in existence it should at once see that the millowners who are guilty of betraying the interests of the Indian cotton grower are duly penalised and that an immediate stop is put to the importation of foreign cotton. The millowners of Ahmedabad have no scruples in exploiting the cotton grower on the one hand and the mill worker on the other. Both ways he stands to benefit tremendously. I have not heard of any effort being made by the owners to improve the amenities of life for the workers. They have not been spending anything substantial for improving the housing conditions under which the workers in Ahmedabad live, and which are an eyesore to all honest men. No worse conditions could be found anywhere on earth.

Yet in the name of Swadeshi and Congress these millowners of Ahmedabad have no compunction in making money at the cost of the poor man. The President of the Congress lives in Ahmedabad, and there is no greater friend of the Indian cultivator than him. Gandhiji also must be aware of the present state of things which has unduly depressed the Indian cotton market, inflicting tremendous losses on the cotton grower which he can hardly stand. The Indian grown cotton has been depressed quite out of proportion to its real value. There is not much difference between the staple of ordinary American cotton and fine Broach cotton, yet the Ahmedabad mill owners go to America and Uganda to make purchases of the raw product. Is this fair to the cotton grower? One can understand the reason if the mill owners in Bombay imported foreign cotton, but there can be no such excuse for the Ahmedabad millowners. At a time when every pie that India can save is wanted in this country, the millowners have no qualms in sending out of the country between seven or eight crores of rupees in buying a commodity, which is found in such great abundance at our very doors. There can be no excuse either for Bombay or Ahmedabad millowners to buy this foreign product, and the Congress must put its foot down and take steps to secure that further imports are stopped. Can we call this cloth Swadeshi in the real meaning of the word, when it is made of foreign cotton. It requires a great stretch of imagination to believe that such a manufactured product can at all be called Swadeshi.

The Congress office is now in Ahmedabad, and Mr. Vallabhbhai must be knowing what is happening there. If the sacrifices of the Gujrat peasant are to be rewarded in this way, by entirely forgetting his very existence, then there is something radically wrong with the movement. There is no way out of it. The interests of the peasant and the millworker must be protected by the Congress, even at the expense of the rich millowners. And for this purpose immediate steps should be taken by the Congress to see that every mill which has signed the Swadeshi pledge uses nothing but Swadeshi cotton for manufacturing cloth. The real reason why finer foreign cotton is used is this. The profits of the millowners on fine cloth and yarn are larger than on lower counts of yarns. The Ahmedabad millowner, a shrewd businessman, does not want to forego his very handsome profits in these days, forgetting that in the process of making profit the Indian cotton grower goes under.

The Congress has neglected this aspect of the question for a long time. But it is imperative for it now to take immediate steps, in this regard. The Congress if it has the interests of the cotton grower at heart, must immediately tell the millowners both in Bombay and Ahmedabad that it will no longer tolerate this betrayal of the Indian masses. This is a matter which requires the immediate attention of not only the Congress President, but of Mahatma Gandhi himself. As long as such conditions obtain, any number of schemes for exporting foreign cloth are bound to have no appreciable effect on the economic condition of the masses. The present movement is more for the masses than for the capitalists, and if the Congress fail to do anything now, then the masses will draw their own conclusion, and there will be a tremendous set-back.—Yours, etc., RYOT.

A POONA MUSLIM MEETING

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Your Poona correspondent's report of the meeting of the Mussalmans held on the 10th of May regarding separate electorates is not accurate. The meeting was not a fiasco; it was a huge success. It was attended, not by about 150 people, but at least four times that number of persons. Mr. Aftab Ahmed Khan did not speak three or four sentences: he spoke for fully 20 minutes. Equally untrue is the statement that three-fourths of the signatories of the appeal were absent, a very large majority of them attended the meeting.—Yours, etc.

S. RAHIM.

Poona.

THE NATIONAL FLAG.

Mr. D. K. Kambata has sent the following letter to Dr. Pattabi Sitaramayya, Convener of the Flag Committee:—

Considering the variety of interests and sentiments to be harmonised, the appointment of the National Flag Committee is a step in the right direction. And as desired by you, I hereby venture to submit my humble opinion for your deliberation.

To design a National Flag emblematic of a single race and creed will be a simple affair. But where two or more races and creeds are involved bickering is bound to crop up. One party or the other will not be satisfied. As an instance, the British national flag can be cited. To my lay mind the device and colouring is very artistic, pictureque and ingenious. Yet Scotland is naturally far from being satisfied. The grievance is that the continuation of her emblem is twice intercepted by the emblems of England and Ireland.

From the above instance, what a task it will be to attempt to blend and colour the varying emblems and interests of the people of India, and that too to the satisfaction of all and sundry.

Now, without trespassing further on your valuable time, I beg to submit the following suggestions:

To my mind as to device and colours, what could be more appropriate and popular than the very image of Mother India herself outlined on pure white ground in the all-pervading colours of the rainbow."

BELGAUM LETTER.

Congress Elections.

(From Our Correspondent).

BELGAUM, May 20.

The annual elections to the governing bodies of the various Congress Committees took place on the 12th instant. They had naturally evoked much lively interest among the Congress members. A new feature of this year's elections is the success of many of the jail-returned Satyagrahis. Mr. Narayanrao Joshi succeeds Mr. Belvi as President of the D.C.C. Dr. Kowadkar finds a worthy place as Chairman of the Taluka Congress Committee. The election of young people like Messrs. Bandekar of Chandgad, Mr. Shriranga Kamat of Hongal and Mr. M. P. Patil of Hukeri to the executive and Provincial Committees is an index of the new blood that now runs through the committees. Of course, people like Messrs. Belvi, Deshpande, Yalgi, Potdar, etc.,—the old veterans—have all found their due place of honour, but shirkers there are none. With Messrs. B. N. Datar and M. P. Patil as Vice-Presidents and Messrs. Masur and K. S. Patil as Secretaries, the new D.C.C. is expected to work vigorously and carry out the mandate of the Karachi Congress to the full.

AJRA RYOTS' HARDSHIPS.

The same meeting passed a resolution sympathising with the sufferings of the Ajra ryots and condemning the obdurate attitude of the Mehal Karaji Daskar. It is expected the question will also be considered by the coming Provincial Conference at Hukeri.

Messrs. Jamnalal Bajaj, Pattabhi Sitaramayya and Kaka Kalekar, the Presidents-elect of the Provincial Conference, the Unification Conference and the Swadeshi Exhibition respectively are to visit Belgaum at the end of the next week.

UNIFICATION CONFERENCE

The Unification Conference is attracting much attention and people are very keen that the conference should decide upon some effective device to make the R.T.C. consider and accept the demand of the Kannadigas for a separate province of their own. It is generally suggested that a small deputation under the leadership of Mr. R.R. Diwakar should be sent over to England for this work.

VICTIMISATION OF RAILWAY WORKERS

Protest Against Indiscriminate Retrenchment.

A Subbarao, Secretary, B. B. & C. I. Rly. Employees' Union, writes:—

A grave state of affairs has been brought about by the campaign of retrenchment ruthlessly applied by the several Railway Administrations in this country. The B. B. & C. I. Rly Administration is not a whit behind this race for the reduction is being carried out ruthlessly. Workers who have given their best have been served with notices on the excuse of loss of revenue and no principle is being followed by the Officers except that at self preservation. The workers have been subjected to terrible hardship due the closing of the shops on Saturdays on the one hand and retrenchment on the other. They have in the result become desperate.

CLOSING OF SHOPS.

At the huge meeting of Loco and Carriage workers of the B. B. & C. I. Railway held on Wednesday at Parel under the Presidentship of Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta. President of the B. B. & C. I. Rly. Emp. Union, a note of warning was sounded by the several leading workers who addressed the meeting.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said that when the workers monthly income as subject to several deductions like Provident Fund Instalments, etc., the closing of works on Saturday would reduce their month to 20 days resulting greater hardship. When he heard the rumour that 200 more men were to be retrenched by the end of this month, he sounded a note of warning to the Administration, and he appealed to the men to prepare for any eventualities that occur.

Messrs. Purshottam Tricumdas, Khedgikar of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union and several workers also addressed the meeting and the following resolutions were passed.

CORRESPONDING RETRENCHMENT IN OFFICER'S GRADE.

"This meeting strongly protests against the drastic and wholesale Retrenchment that is now being effected on this line and is of the opinion that the methods adopted for carrying out retrenchment are unjust and oppressive. Without admitting the necessity for retrenchment this meeting demands that in effecting retrenchment, care should be taken to prevent favouritism, corruption, and victimisation and that senior men in every grade should receive special consideration.

This meeting warns the Railway Administration that the existing discontent will be intensified if a corresponding retrenchment is not effected in the Officers' grade.

CONCILIATION BOARD.

This meeting supports the application made by the Railwaymen's Federation for the appointment of a Conciliation Board under the Trade Dispute Act to settle the disputes that have arisen out of the present retrenchment and condemns the action of the Railway Board in not supporting the application.

This meeting strongly protests against the action of Traffic Authorities in transferring recently 4 Block Signalmen from Bombay District without giving them any time for preparation. Further this meeting requests the Agent to investigate the matter in as much as it affects the Rules Governing the service conditions and the general policy of the Administration."

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—:o:—

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(Sd.) C. F. LEO, Consul-General.

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Hakone „	10500	....	@1 „
Iyo „	6000	30 May	13 „
Suw „	11000	....	16 „
Tokaiwa „	6972	15 June	29 „
Fushimi „	11000	....	@30 „
x Kaga „	5860	29 June	13 July

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xCalls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

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RAW COTTON SITUATION.

—:o:—

Sales Of Broach Against Purchases Of Americans

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. in their weekly report dated 21st May state that until yesterday's reaction the American market continued their downward trend having been largely influenced by the weakness in Wall Street and the London Stock market. The weather which previously had not been too favourable took a distinct turn for the better and this increased the bearish feeling which has been so much in evidence. The official weekly weather report which we have received from Messrs. Reuters Ltd. this morning states that in Texas the crop has made fairly good progress while in Oklahoma the weather has been warm and favourable. In Arkansas growth has been slow but conditions generally have been better in the Central Belt and in Georgia. In other Eastern States the weather has been warmer and helpful

The Crop Reporting Board yesterday published their final figures for last year's crop. Their revised figure for acreage under cultivation on 1st July 1930 is 46,078,000 whilest the harvested acreage was 45,091,000. Their estimate for the full crop is now given as 13,932,000 bales of 500 lbs. gross giving a yield of 147.7 lbs. per acre which is the poorest since 1923.

The market has continued to be affected by a general lack of confidence, but as prices are now definitely under the cost of production we do not think there is much chance of any further serious decline. As American cotton is now obtainable at a very reasonable basis as compared with outside growths we are of opinion the market is taking to pessimistic a view of American cotton consumption possibilities.

In spite of the heavy decline in America the Bombay market has been very steady and over the week our prices are lower by only about Rs. 5/ to Rs. 6/ per Candy. The relative strength here is not surprising for as we have so often pointed out the supply of Indian cotton is sub-normal for this time of the year. Should the World continue to consume Indian cotton at the rate of the past 18 months our supply would be exhausted before our next crop is ready. The narrowing of parity between Indians and Americans must lead to an increased consumption of the latter growth in all cotton consuming countries. Even India will have to import further supplies of American cotton as all our Southern Staple crop yield are turning out to be smaller than was expected.

During the last week there have been considerable straddle operations put through in the form of sales of next year's Broach against purchases of Americans, but all these sales have been easily absorbed. This straddle appears to be a good operation, but we are of opinion that if operators wait a little longer they will be able to do this business on a still better basis than is now offered.

YARN MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, May 22.

Yarn market is rather depressed at the moment on account of the continued decline in prices of raw material and absence of satisfactory demand from consuming districts. Dealers and consumers have no faith in the present level of prices and some of them have been expecting a further fall and naturally when demand is absent from all important consuming districts buying in yarns is considerably less than before and turnover during the week is very restricted. As regards reports from consuming centres prices have been steadily declining and sales are very limited. There has been very keen competition amongst the Indian mills themselves and some of them have been cutting prices to meet competition and succeeded in making sales at prices which leave little or no margin to themselves. This has been particularly the case with up-country mills who are generally quick in lowering their rates and making sales before the Bombay mills can do so. On the whole the future tendency is uncertain and whilst the prices are now apparently low and attractive there is yet no confidence and if satisfactory demand is not forthcoming within the next few days a further decline in prices will be inevitable.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Spot sales are disappointing and result into heavy losses to the dealers. Forward business is very limited and in small lots only.

JAPANESE YARNS.

Prices have declined further in the absence of satisfactory demand and offtake is generally small. Turnover is comparatively better than in Manchester yarns.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

There has been absolutely no sales of importance in this class of yarns during the last few weeks on account of heavy competition from several makers who have been dumping their yarns in various consuming districts at very cheap prices. Prices for artificial silk cloth have also gone down further and weavers complain heavily of the Japanese competition as a result of which they are not inclined to pay higher prices. The future tendency is rather uncertain and prices are more inclined to decline at the moment.

INDIAN YARNS.

Sales are very limited and the stocks in the mills both in yarns as well as in cloth have been increasing although the position is generally healthy. It is believed in the trade that important sales will not be possible now until the monsoon breaks and the turnover will therefore continue to be very limited as at present. Much more however depends upon the course which cotton takes during the next few days.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 22.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company.	Latest prices. £
Andhra Valley (7-1/2 p.c. 1933 Notes)	101 10 0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	61 10 0
Attock Oil Ltd	0 13 6
Bengal Iron 7-1/2 p.c. Preference	0 3 9
Bengal-Nagpur Rly. Ord. Stock	64 10 0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	0 5 9
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	0 6 6
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	0 7 3
De Havilland Aircraft Co. Ltd.	1 1 0
Eastern Bank Ltd.	4 15 0
Hongkong & Shanghai Banks. Corpn.	106 0 0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord.	0 13 6
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	0 1 3
Indian Iron & Steel 7-1/2 p.c. Debs.	77 0 0
London & Dhodesian Mining & Land	0 1 9
Nitrate Railway (Ord.)	1 17 6
Rangoon Electric Tram. & S. Ord.	1 12 1
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4-1/2 p.c. Deb.	61 10 0
Tata Iron & Steel 7 p.c. Debentures	97 5 0
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c. 'B' Debts. 1939/50	102 0 0

(a) Face Value £10/.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

NEW YORK, May 22.

	Season to-date	This week	Corresponding Season 1929/30	Corresponding Week 1929/30	
Total in Sight (excluding linters)	12720	58	13566	103	bales.
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other America (excluding linters),	4456	87	5640	66	„
Exports from U. S. ports	6275	77	6438	41	„
Of which to Japan	1067	7	961	4	„
Of which to China	318	9	203	2	„
Of which to G. B.	1027	10	1230	12	„
Of which to Germany	1539	19	1682	9	„
Stock at New York	——	227	——	206	„
Stock at U. S. ports	——	3313	——	1715	„
Stock at U. S. interior towns	——	1061	——	810	„
World's visible supply	——	8963	——	——	„
Of which American cotton Forwarded to world's mills (excluding linters)	8357	219	11425	153	„
Receipts at U. S. ports	8073	23	8375	58	„

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

—:o:—

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 23.

July	8.99
October	9.35
December	9.55
January	9.68
March	9.87

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, May 23.

May	8.86
July	8.96
Middling Spot	8.71

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, May 23.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	5,000
Day's Export to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Export to the Continent	2,000

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, May 23.

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 Quality), Spot	6

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, May 23.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	1-1/2 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days Market Loans	1-3/4 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months	2-1/32 p.c.
Bank Bill 6 months	2-3/16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	2-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	3-1/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, May 23.

T T London on Berlin	20.43-1/2
T T London on Amsterdam	12.10-1/4
T T London on Brussels	34.36
T T London on Madrid	49.52
T T London on Milan	92.94
T T London on Berne	25.20
T T London on Paris	124.39
T T London on France	164.22

LONDON SILVER.

London, May 23.

Silver:—Market closed steady.

Spot	12-5/16
Forward	12-5/16

LONDON GOLD.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4-4-9-3/4

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 25, 1931.

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Konkan Peasantry Demands Abolition Of Khoti

—:o:—

ALSO NATIONALISATION OF LAND

NO COMPROMISE WITH ENEMIES OF WORKERS & PEASANTS SAYS KHED MEETING

On May 17 there was a gathering of peasants from every part of the Konkan Districts of the Bombay Presidency at Khed where a Conference was called to demand the abolition of the Khoti System. Mr. D. V. Naik presided.

In proposing Mr. Naik, Mr. Chitre empasised the need of a Conference at a time when the peasantry was passing through through crisis after crisis.

Mr. Naik in his opening speech narrated the pitiable condition of Konkan peasantry and remarked that the peasants of the country now must make a move to organise themselves to safeguard their rights.

CLASS BASIS ORGANISATION.

Mr. Chitre was then called upon by the president to move a resolution asking the peasants to organise on class basis unmindful of whatever caste or religion they belonged. Mr. Chitre in moving the resolution remarked that unless and until the peasantry of the country was united in one solid class organisation, there was no hope for if to get rid of the present poverty and the slavery under which it is living to-day.

Mr. D. V. Pradhan in seconding the proposition said that to overthrow the system of landlordism there was no other alternative but to unite together on Class basis and to give a tough fight to the powers that be, who support landlordism. He warned the peasants not to be duped by those who talked loudly, but all along supported Capitalists and Landlords. "The salvation of the masses lies only in class struggle and not in compromise with enemies of the Workers and peasants."

ABOLISH KHOTI.

Another resolution was also moved by Mr. Pradhan demanding the nationalisation of land and all means of production. He was supported by Mr. S. G. Tipnis, one of the Khots, who is against the Khoti System.

Messrs. More, Vadvalkar and Kadrekar demanded the adult suffrage in respect of every elective body.

A NOTABLE FEATURE.

A resolution protesting against the reduction of agricultural labour at Tirpur was also passed.

The Conference was attended to by nearly 6000 people. A notable feature was that the so called touchables and the Untouchables all sat together. The Conference pandal was decorated by Red Flags.

STRANGE PHENOMENON AT OOTY

Halo Of Variegated Colours Round Sun

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, May 23.

A strange phenomenon, namely, a halo of variegated colours with red and yellow fringes most prominently revealing the orbit of chromosphere gathering round the sun is reported from Ootacamand. Skywatchers gazed at the rare phenomenon with great interest, and it is attributed to the strange formation of clouds at a high altitude.

PICKETING OF FOREIGN CLOTH AT GAYA.

GAYA, May 20.

For the last four days picketing of foreign cloth shops at Gaya is being carried on by the Congress volunteers on the receipt of information that many of the dealers had broken the Congress seals and were selling 'Videshi' cloth. The result has been that most of the shops are now getting their stocks of foreign cloth re-sealed by the Congress.

All India Aquatic Tourney

The All-India Aquatic Tournament, Benares, will be held on the bank of the river Ganges on the 17th and 18th June, 1931. The competition will consist of:—

(1) 15-mile swimming competition, (2) Short distance race, (3) Water Polo, (4) Fancy Events, (5) 5 miles swimming competition (for local boys only) (6) Boat Race:—There will be one race which will be open to all, and another will be confined to colleges, schools, regiments and bonafide amateur institutions recognised by the tournament Committee. Several beautiful cups and medals have been promised for the events.

An entry fee of Rs. 3/- will be charged for 15 miles race and Re. 1/- for the local boy's 5 miles race. No fee will be charged for any other events. Competitors hailing from outside will be provided with boarding and lodging from the 16th June 1931 to the 19th June 1931, free of charge.

All communications may be addressed to Babu Bhumendra Nath Biswas Hony. Magistrate Bhelupra, Benares City or Thakur Beni Madho Singh Saheb Assistant Inspector of Schools Sarai Gobardhan Benares City.

ADVANCE SWADESHI

Exhibition Opened At Udvada

(From A Correspondent.)

UDVADA, May 23.

Udvada's small exhibition of Swadeshi stall and the ginning and spinning section were opened by Mr. Khurshedji Suntoke, pleader, before a large gathering of ladies, gentlemen and children. Mr. Suntoke made a pointed speech as usual emphasising the importance of industry, piety, perseverance and Swadeshi. Amongst the speakers were Mrs. Unvala, Bhadha Mogal and Bharucha. The exhibition has attracted a large crowd.

BOMBAY HISTORICAL CONGRESS

The Hon. Secretary, Bombay Historical Congress, writes:—

The first Bombay Historical Congress will be held in December 1931. The Bombay Historical Society has, therefore, the honour of addressing all those who are interested in Indian History and its allied subjects, to invite them to become members of the Congress.

The Congress will be divided into Sections which have been preliminarily fixed as follows:—

1. History, (a) Ancient Period. (b) Mediaeval Period. (c) Modern Period. 2 Archaeology. 3 Epigraphy. 4. Numismatics. 5. Eurisitics. 6. Folk-Lore and Tradition. 7. Chronology, 8 Geography & Travels.

Each Section will have its own Chairman and Secretary.

Members of the Congress who wish to read papers are requested to inform the General Secretary before 1st October 1931. It is requested that subjects will be chosen as are likely to evoke general interest. A copy of the contribution, together with a summary of the same not exceeding in 500 words must be supplied to the General Secretary before 2nd November.

The acceptance of contribution will be effected on consultation with the Council of Management.

No member shall present more than one paper.

Tangail.—A Conference of the Tangail Sub-Divisional Students' Association was held on May 16, under the presidency of Babu Amarendra Nath Ghosh, ex-M.L.C. Resolutions were adopted suggesting the establishment of night schools in every village for the education of the poor and depressed classes, with a gymnasium and a volunteer corps attached to it.—A. P.

AGRARIAN REVOLUTION

—:o:—

Programme Of Workers And Peasants Party

MEERUT ACCUSED AND "BOURGEOISE" NATIONALISM.

(From A Correspondent).

MEERUT, May 21.

Sohan Singh Josh resuming his statement in the "Conspiracy" Case declared that he was a Communist and as a true Communist must be a member of the Party in his country, so he became a member of the Communist Party of India, but the Party was not affiliated to the Communist International till the day of his arrest. The Communist Parties in the various parts of the Empire exist openly and are affiliated to the Comintern. The Government, he said, by launching this case wants to declare this party illegal and prohibit its affiliation to the Communist International. Mr. Josh characterised this case as an attack upon the elementary right of association and as such intolerable. "We have a right to have a Communist Party legally and the Party must affiliate itself to the Communist International. but if the Party is made illegal there will be no alternative but to get up a secret Party since the existence of the Party is an imperative necessity."

PARTY SLOGAN.

Sohan Singh Josh also admitted that he was a President of the All-India Workers and Peasants' Party and he took full responsibility for his presidential address and the various thesis passed in the Conference. "Agrarian Revolution and not Agrarian Reform" was the Party-slogan for the peasantry. Explaining and justifying it he said:—

"Imperialism in spite of its past administrative reforms as well as its proposed technical improvements will not be able to solve the agrarian problem. The administrative reforms are not anything more than weak palliatives which do not and cannot go to the rest of the problem—the rights and powers of intermediate parasitic classes. Imperialism cannot afford to displease the landlords and money-lenders who support it as bulwark of reaction and counter-revolution.

BOURGEOISE NATIONALISM.

Bourgeoise Nationalism, he said, certainly likes to play the role of the champion of the poor peasantry as against Imperialism. It certainly wishes to use its influence on the peasant masses as a weapon to exact further concessions from Imperialism. But its community of interests with the exploiting classes prevents it from putting forth or even supporting the immediate class demands of the poor peasantry. At best they have made the common grievances of the Zamindars, and the peasants against the Government the planks of their agitation, and carefully avoid all issues involving a class conflict between the peasants and the Zamindars and money-lenders."

The unbridgeable class-conflict between the poor peasants and the ruler exploiters need not be imported from outside. What is needed is the recognition of it.

DEMAND OF PEASANTRY.

Mr. Josh formulated the revolutionary demand of the peasantry as "Land to the Peasants, abolition of entire parasitic class" and said that this demand was the kernel of the programme of agrarian revolution "and he showed by arguments how the overthrow of parasitic landlordism is the essential and inevitable pre-condition of any real development of agriculture, of any substantial bettering of the economic condition of the broad masses of the peasantry.

"The task of the Agrarian Revolution will have to be carried out against the zamindars and the middle-men who are the direct oppressors of the peasants against the national bourgeoisie which has affiliations with the ruler exploiting classes, and against imperialism, which is the biggest oppressor and as such is interested in keeping up its smaller allies, the zamindars and the bourgeoisies. Hence, if agrarian revolution is to be successful it must be accompanied by a national revolutionary struggle against the existing imperialist feudal State."

Mr. Sohan Singh has not concluded his statement.

Making Prisoner's Life Dignified".

—:o:—

RADICAL REFORMS

CELIBATE PRISONERS TO RECEIVE GIRL FRIENDS!

SEVILLE, May 22.

"Make the life of the prisoner a dignified one" is the slogan of Senorita Kent, the picturesque Director of Prisons, who is an enthusiast in the matter of prison reform. She is now making a tour of inspection of prisons in Andalusia.

She says that she wishes to introduce radical reforms in the present system.

The sex problem which baffled so many reformers has no terrors for her, and she proposes that married prisoners should be permitted to entertain their spouses privately in rooms replete with every comforts, while even celibate prisoners will be able to receive visits from lady friends.

Finally, every six months the prisoners will be allowed out on parole for a few days merely under unobtrusive surveillance.

"Correction should aim at making every prisoner a useful member of society" is Senorita Kent's motto.—Reuter.

INDIAN STUDENTS' CENTRAL ASSOCIATION (ABROAD.)

An Appeal

Dr. K. M. Pardhy and Messrs. K. P. Kotval and R. B. Lotvala, Trustees of the Indian Students' Central Association, have issued the following appeal:—

The Indian Students' Central Association was formed in October 1929, for the purpose of organising and co-ordinating the activities of Indian Students in England and abroad and promoting amongst them by practical means a spirit of initiative, self-reliance and corporate responsibility. As such, this organisation is unique amongst the existing organisations catering to the needs of Indian Students in London.

The Association has no political or religious leanings. Its sole object is to serve and advance the interests of Students. To carry out this policy effectively and permanently a Board of Trustees has been constituted to manage the properties and funds of the Association with powers to advise on matters of general policy.

Amongst various activities, the Association has established an Information Bureau which is doing useful work in supplying to Indian Students or their guardians full information with regard to conditions of stay, study, travel, etc., in Europe. In this connection it has the active co-operation of Indians qualified in their respective professions and resident in this country or on the Continent, so that Indian Students will have, wherever possible, the advantage of advice and guidance from those who have actually gone through the mill.

Students' grievances are attended to by an influential Committee appointed for the purpose and such steps as seem necessary and advisable for the removal of those grievances are immediately taken.

Question of medical attendance is often a difficult one with Indian Students particularly before they become acclimatised to the severe conditions in this country. A Health Committee has been set up which makes this its special care and provides medical attendance to Indian Students whenever required at a nominal charge.

On the Social side, arrangements are made from time to time for Debates, Social, Lectures, Outings, Excursions, etc.

It is obvious from a brief outline of its activities that the Association needs suitable premises to carry out the work it has in hand. For this purpose, it has, at present, leased a house in Beaufort Garden, Brompton Road, which further provides the Students with a Club and Hostel where they can meet in a free and friendly atmosphere. The Association has already a large and steadily increasing membership and has so far thrived mainly on the support of the Students.

The rents, rates and taxes of any leased premises in a central area are high and the cost of furnishing is considerable. "The Association is not only paying a high annual rental for the premises, but also substantial monthly instalments to cover the cost of furnishing. The experience of the past year has shown that on account of these heavy furniture instalments it is extremely difficult to make both ends meet." The Management of the Association has so far been honorary because its present financial position does not allow the appointment of a paid staff.

The usefulness of an Association of this kind is too obvious to need comment. To put it on a sound basis, we are convinced that it should wipe out its debt and raise funds to own a building. "The present debt is £600, and to own a building at least £5,000 is required at a modest estimate." We appeal to the Indian public in general and the public-spirited Princes and leaders in particular, to assist the Association in its laudable objects by contributing generously to its Building and Furniture Funds.

Any contribution, big or small, will be gratefully accepted and should be forwarded to Mr. K. P. Kotval, Hon. Treasurer, 12|13, Hatton Garden, London, E.C.I., by cheque drawn in favour of the Indian Students' Central Association and crossed.

CAPITATION CHARGES

SCHUSTER BUSY WITH RETRENCHMENT SCHEMES

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 21.

Though the proceedings of the Retrench Committee which is sitting at present in Simla is shrouded in the utmost secrecy, I understand on very high authority that the Committee is busy examining the finances of the Government of India. Sir George Schuster is conferring with the representatives of the respective local Governments as to how to effect economy in the expenses of the Central Government. Particular attention is being paid to the Provincial Governments.

The two Sub-Committees are busy examining the question of salary, leave and other allied problems. It is likely that the Provincial Government's representatives will very soon meet the Retrenchment Advisory Committee of the Central Legislature.

CAPITATION CHARGES.

Taking advantage of the presence of several members of the Structure Sub-Committee of the Round Table Conference in Simla Sir Schuster had prolonged talks on the question of capitation charges. It would appear that everyone welcomed the announcement of Mr. Benn regarding the appointment of an independent tribunal to inquire the disputed liability of the Government of India to pay His Majesty's Government the present annual capitation charges in respect of training British Army recruits and also India's claim for a contribution from Imperial revenues for Military expenditure in India.

Several Round Tablers favoured the inclusion of an Indian judge in this Tribunal and the tribunal will in all probability consist of an Indian, an Englishman and a distinguished judge. There will also be one or two associate members.

This question will loom large in the discussions of the forthcoming R. T. C. and the capitation charges will be fully threshed out.

MORE BARDOLI LANDS RETURNED

Thanks To Antia's Efforts

(From A Correspondent.)

SURAT, May 22.

Some of the purchasers of the confiscated lands of Bardoli and Jalalpore talukas have returned these lands to its original owners. And necessary documents are also registered in the court.

Seth Barjorji Mediwala of Surat has given back lands in Bardoli and Jalalpore Talukas amounting to about 90 acres.

Mr. Manekji Dhanjibhai and Mr. Kavasji Baheram jointly purchased they have been now returned. Their areas is 155 acres.

Mr. Jamshedji Antia, a Parsi Vakil of Surat, took considerable trouble in bringing about this settlement. He has enthusiastically helped the Congress workers of Surat in winning over the purchasers of confiscated lands.

SPIRIT OF REVOLT HAS CAUGHT THE WOMAN.

Mrs. Munshi Advocates Dominion Status In Matrimony With Power To Secede

In the course of a lecture at Poona on Monday last on Women's part in the national struggle Mrs. Munshi said:—

We are not the same as before; we are not as contented as before; we are not interested in the same things as we were before. We have an ardent desire not to remain stationary. We want that everyday something should happen which would carry us forward, which could make us do things which could reveal our own selves to us. What has happened to us in the space of 12 months? Why is our old placidity broken? Why is our heart stirring as never before? Have we changed or has the world changed? Truly, both have been changed, and the change has been brought by the last year's struggle.

WOMAN'S FATE.

In this old fashioned world the woman's fate was the most deplorable. She was not welcome even at the moment of her birth. In her childhood, she never saw frolic, freedom, or education. In the name of marriage she was given away to a master before she knew anything about herself or the world. She had no rights worth their name. As a daughter she had only the right of being maintained; as a widow or as a mother she was entitled to nothing more than maintenance. She had the privilege of the slave; to be fed; to be clothed, to be housed so that she may spend her life, in ceaseless drudgery. She was to be kept in the house; she was not to go out without permission or an escort; she was not to have any friendship except with the members of her family; she was not to have the company even of her friends. She had no real share in the building of her home, not even a nominal share in nation building. The most cruel thing of all, she had no right to have even a virtue which society considered extraordinary. In short she was a doll, to be guided and provided for; to be looked after and looked at; to be pleased or displeased with. That she can be at the helm of anything, much less of national affair was an idea too ridiculous to be even dreamt of.

THE MIRACLE.

I remember the day in April last year when I had been to see Mahatmaji. Many of us were frightened at the prospects of having to picket shops, particularly liquor shops. But the Miracle worker knew our strength more than we did. He told us that we did not know our own strength, that we stood near a shop, even a ruffian would receive his education at our hands. And Mahatmaji was right. I have known cases where young ladies of the best families stood near a liquor shop in the worst locality and in her presence the ruffians in the street learnt the elements of chivalry. The young lady who normally would have been frightened at a mouse stood her ground alone strong in her patriotism. Within the last few months women have suddenly become politically minded. Before the last struggle women did not take the least interest in public activities; now, in some places, they have become more politically minded than the men. It was a joy to see thousands and thousands of women who collected Sunday after Sunday at Azad Maidan in Bombay. Even the women from the villages have become intensely political. I have talked to women in Bardoli and found them firmer in their resolve than their husbands and fathers.

WILL MEN ACT?

For the moment, the struggle is over. We are in the midst of peace, and it is now for men to act up to the solemn resolution which they passed at Karachi. Do you treat women as equals in life? Do you devote the same attention and money after the education of your daughters as of your sons? Do you plan the career of your daughters with the same anxiety as the career of your sons? Do you consider your wives as co-sharers of your life as of your wealth? I am afraid not. I have known instances of multi-millionaires leaving to their widows a beggarly sum of money for maintenance and giving away the rest to charity. I dare say, you must have known of many cases in your circle or friends where the widow of a member of the family is given just enough to live, while the rest of the family is leading a luxurious life. So long as these things are found in our society, equality is a myth.

MARRIAGE REFORM.

The most important change necessary is in the marriage law. The whole of our notion of marriage is based on the idea that the wife is the property of the husband. You know very well what Dharmaraja did in the Mahabharata. He staked his wife gambling. She was no more to him than a mere chattel or a coin. This ideal of marriage is deeply ingrained in Indian men and women; the infant wife is so trained that she looks upon herself as a kind of chattel, and the boy is so trained from infancy that he always feels like a slave owner. So long as you had marriages of infants this position was tolerable; the little girl only knew how to worship the master and she never felt that there was anything wrong in being a play thing or a chattel But now things are different. Girls are not married early. They grow up in an atmosphere of freedom; they receive some kind of education; they get a conscious strength of self-reliance. During the last year they have shown themselves to be as useful to the country as men. You have held before them the promise of equality of rights and status. How can they now permit men to treat them as before?

WANTED DOMINION STATUS.

Just as the Dominions become more loyal to the British Commonwealth on possessing the 'right to secede', so would the husband and wife be more loyal to each other if the relation is based upon freedom. In short women also want dominion status in matrimony with right to secede. The right will perhaps never be exercised. The instincts of Hindu loyalty are so ingrained in their nature that in spite of this right to secede, Indian women will remain steadfast worshippers of their husband. Even if they want to, they cannot remove the trace of Savitri and Sita's blood from their veins. But they want to be free because they want their loyalty to be based on voluntary submission and because they want to civilize men. They want to remove from men's temperament the instinct of the caveman who used to cudgel his wife as a mark of fondness.

ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE.

With this freedom is mixed up the question of economic independence. Women may be good cooks, good servants and good nurses, but they must have some means of independent livelihood. In the past old ladies used to worship the spinning wheel because it gave them economic independence. Today the village girl can still earn her livelihood; the women of the so-called lower classes can work for their living; but the women of the higher classes are at a great disadvantage for they have to depend upon somebody for their livelihood. This has a very demoralising influence upon them.

MODERN WOMEN.

Very often modern women with their exaggerated idea of living are a drag on their husbands. They spend their income thoughtlessly; they lead a butterfly existence. This must be changed. It must be remembered that no one who has not the means of supporting oneself can really be free. Young girls, in the city, therefore, have to be trained to a profession. If they are lucky enough to get married well, they need not follow the profession, but the capacity to be economically free alone will prove real source of strength.

SPIRIT OF REVOLT.

The women who brought the British Government to its knees will find it easy enough to bring their fathers, husbands and sons to their knees. They are awake now; they know their strength, they have tested power and liberty. And you can rest assured that they are not going to be docile any longer. They are willing to suffer all; they are willing to give all; they are willing to lay down their lives so that man may be happy, strong and true. But they are conscious of their strength and they will only do so if they are no longer slaves. Bond slaves, they will be the curse of your life. Free, they will be your companions in ambition, and in love, conquering together, suffering together, and if need be, dying together comrades in life and death.

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